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MISSOULA, MONTANA

October 1957
Volume 3
No. 1

223

MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY

VOLS.	
HEIGHT	
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NONE BOUND BEFORE	
SEE OLD COVER	
SEE RUB	
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2 SEPARATE SET BY PEELING AT THIS SHEET AND BREAKING SPOT PASTING IN STUB

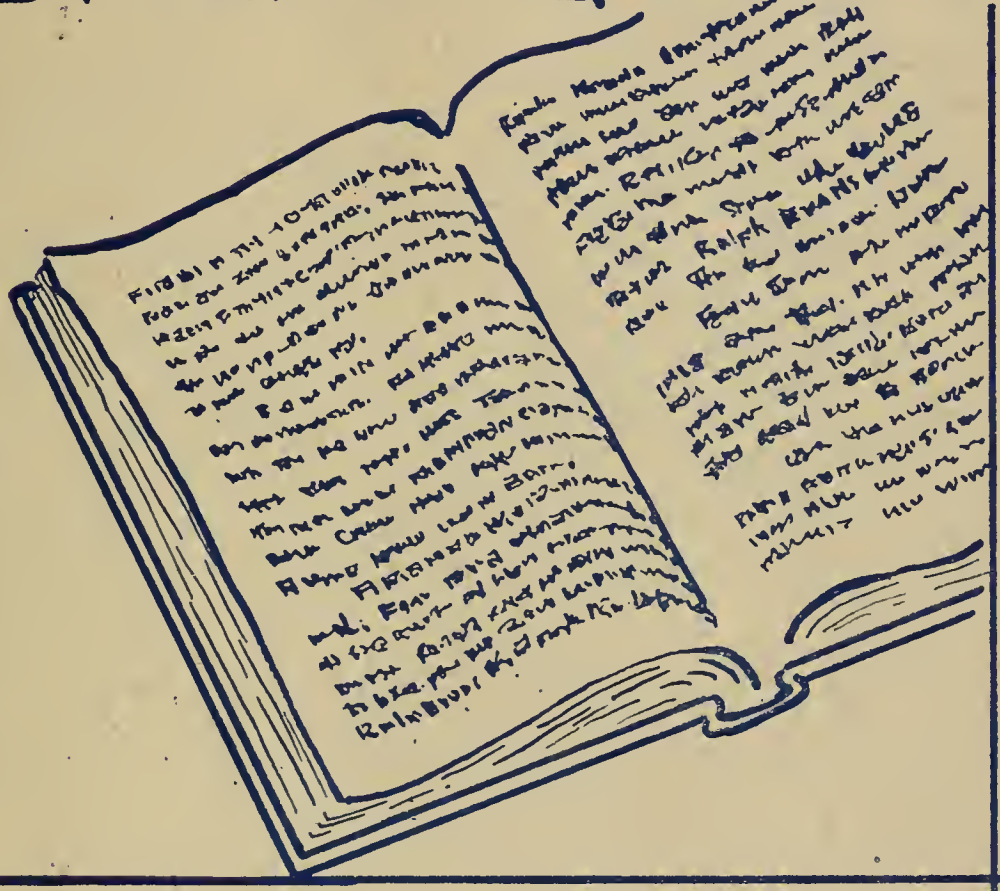
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

October 1957
Volume 3
No. 1

223

MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
SOUTH AVE. & MIDDLESEX
MISSOULA, MONTANA

THE MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 3, No. 1 October 1957

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is $1.50 payable to Miss Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls, Montana.

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PRESIDENT'S

FOREWARD

Montana entertained the MPLA - PNLA Library Conference in a "royal fashion", to quote our guests and the heart warming number of MSLA members who attended was an inspiration to me as well as to the conference committee at Bozeman. I know our association will benefit by this contact and that this year's work will be better for it.

You will notice that most of the committee appointments are listed in this issue and that some new ones have been added. The School Libraries Committee replaces the Schools-Public Libraries Cooperation to give more emphasis to that field and to plan a separate program for school librarians and their problems at the 1958 meeting. Their plans sound wonderful!

Since the First National Library Week will be held in March 1958, I have asked Mrs. Constance Piccioni to take charge of the state plans for the project. As a member of the Publicity Committee she will see that news about its organization reaches you. In turn you may engineer the project in your own community.

Please notice the Associations Proposed Manual of Procedure which is published in this issue for the use of all members, especially committee members. The duties listed with the deadlines included are there to help you carry on your work without reminders from me. This should reduce my correspondence appreciably. However, I shall be glad to hear your questions if the manual is not clear.

One more remark concerns the two Federations which are underway in the Western part of our state. We should be proud of the plan set up for Montana. The American Library Association and other states saw many good points in our plan and are taking steps to incorporate these items in their organization. Montana really made headlines at the Kansas City meeting. We can hear Ruth Longworth say, "This is wonderful! Want to join us?"

Shall we have a real good round table discussion on this project in May?

Doris E. Wilson

****

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KNOWING YOUR COMMUNITY*

BERT B. HANSEN**

In the fall of 1944 there was organized in the state of Montana a community program under the general supervision of Chancellor Melby of the Greater University of Montana, directed by Professor Baker Brownell of Northwestern University, and sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation. The purpose of this study was to organize a series of study groups in the communities of Montana to help them learn more about life in Montana, and particularly about life in their own communities. It was concerned with people acquiring a greater background of what constituted the historical, cultural, social, and economic problems of their communities and of their state, but it devoted a good deal of attention to comparing these factors in Montana with other states in the region and in the country at large.

The programs continued for a period of three years, and then through lack of continued support from the Rockefeller Foundation ceased as community projects. Within the last few years, however, interest in the project seems to have grown considerably, and perhaps we are now more aware than we were even in 1944 of the importance of conserving our heritage in order to build greater faith and understanding not only of our community, state, region, and country, but of the form of government which we sponsor.

It would be interesting here to review briefly what constituted the basic series of studies which communities dealt with in connection with the Montana Study groups. The study group guide book, called Life in Montana, was made up of ten parts. Suggested topics for discussion were as follows:

1. Why We Are Here.
2. Our Town and Its People.
3. Our Town and Our Work.
4. Our Town and Our State.
5. Montana, A Place to Live.
6. Montana and Our Nation.
7. The Future of Montana.
8. The Future of Our Town in Relation to Its People.
9. How to Make Life Better in Our Town.
10. What We Have Accomplished.

In addition to discussion of these projects, certain general information regarding Montana as a whole is made available in this book. At the end of each discussion period there are research problems designated for individual study and presentation to the group. Examples of these are as follows:

1. History of the churches in our community.
2. History of the schools in our community.
3. Business and economic history of our community.
4. Significant men and women in the history of our community.
5. Other important historical aspects of our community to be named by the chairman.

Other research problems are also

---

* Paper given at the annual meeting of the M.S.L.A. in Butte, May 1957

** Mr. Hansen is Professor of English at Montana State University, Missoula

included in the book.

The first five projects relating to the history of the community were the ones in which the various study groups manifested the greatest interest and wrote authentic and elaborate research papers which were read before the group, memeographed, and rather widely distributed. The dynamic interest shown during the study period in the few communities where it operated indicated two things: First, that fundamentally people knew little about their communities because no record had really been kept; and second, that they were fundamentally very much interested in compiling and conserving the above named research problems for use in community clubs, community schools, and with other interested groups or individuals.

The Montana Study was primarily interested in the smaller communities, in the belief that within these larger communities in the state there were already organizations set up for dealing with cultural, economic, and social problems. Research had shown that this was not true of the smaller communities, and that they really needed more outside help in the organization of such programs.

My own association with the Montana Study started at the beginning of its second year, and I was with it during its second and third years. My particular function in the Montana Study was to organize a program which would involve not a few of the community, as the Study did, but would actively involve a large number of people in the community project. The form I naturally chose for this was the production of local community historical dramas, to be organized, prepared, and produced by members of the community under my technical direction. The specific purpose was to aid people in knowing their community. Five of these productions were produced before the Montana Study was discontinued. I took a year's leave of absence and taught at the University of Denver, where I enlarged and developed a program along these lines in Denver and in other centers in Colorado. At the end of that year I returned to Montana to continue the work in producing these local historical dramas. That was in the fall of 1948, nearly nine years ago. Since that time I have worked with the communities in Montana in producing 25 additional plays. These plays have been done in about 20 different communities. I think you may be interested in knowing some of the details as to how this work is organized.

I particularly want to emphasize here that my work in connection with these dramas has been of a technical nature. My training, coupled by now with considerable experience, makes it possible for me to see the program as a dynamic and vivid method of making not only those who work in the preparation of the script and the production of the plays become deeply aware of their community backgrounds, but also ensuring that the hundreds of people who see these plays are better informed about their communities as a result of that experience. They are in a great many cases inspired to go more deeply in terms of its background. We are always fully aware that many will accept what we present as authentic, and therefore we do all we can to make it so.

I am going to read you a letter from a prominent lawyer in one of the larger cities in Montana where we presented a year ago last summer, as a community project, a pageant drama dealing with Lewis and Clark: "Both my wife and myself desire to express our very deep appreciation

to you and to all of your assistants for the wonderful presentation of the Lewis and Clark pageant which you put on here in Billings a few weeks ago. It was one of the most interesting and finest things which we have ever seen and it is a great regret that everybody in Billings did not view the pageant. I was so much impressed with it that I am just now reading one of the latest written books on the Lewis and Clark Expedition. These two young men took on a great responsibility when they made their trip into the far west and to the Pacific Ocean. Both these men and apparently all that were with them were real pioneers in every sense of the term."

The following is a letter written by one of the most distinguished superintendents of schools in the state of Montana: "Last night I read for the first time the completed script entitled "A Tale of the Milk River Country." Here are my congratulations on the excellence of the work. To me it was historically correct and dramatically written. In fact I had difficulty in controlling my emotions over some of the scenes. I'm certainly going to urge my whole staff to attend a performance as a necessary step in getting oriented to this community."

I want to point out that there is a tendency to give more credit to me as the writer and director of these plays than I am entitled to, because the dramas are not my work, but in each case the work of citizens of the community.

There is, I know, in some places a certain skepticism about any kind of a dramatic performance that portrays history. This is particularly true if the word "pageant" is associated with it. But in the plays that we have done in Montana, and in Colorado and in Kansas under our program, we have adhered very closely to historical facts and have presented our dramas in simple form.

I should like at this point to pay tribute to Professor Catherine White of the library staff at the state University at Missoula. As you may know, she has, through diligent effort, organized at the University a Northwest History Collection. Not only are books available which give a basic background for the general history of any part of Montana and the Northwest, but she has also through the years collected a series of clippings of historical material taken from newspapers dating back, in some cases, three quarters of a century. She has also collected material that has been printed about the communities of Montana in more recent years. These are all filed under the names of the various communities in Montana. I have yet to do a play for which I make a preliminary survey of what the community has to offer in the form of historical drama, that this material she has collected hasn't been of extreme importance. I should like also to take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to Professor White for endless courtesies and patience in looking up material when I needed it and making it available to me. Without her help none of the plays really could have been produced, so it is not only myself, but the communities of Montana, that are indebted to her.

A year ago last summer, a master's thesis was written to evaluate the educational, social, and cultural values of this program. Questionnaires were sent to members of production committees and casts in every community where these plays had been produced. Here are results of these questionnaires: Did you enjoy working on the project? 97.6 per cent said they did, 2.4 per

cent said they didn't. Did you see any educational value in the project? 96.6 per cent said they did, 2.4 per cent said they didn't. Did you feel that the people of the community were better informed after the production? 97.7 per cent said they were, 2.3 per cent said they weren't. Was the pageant-drama of special educational value to the young people who saw it? 97.8 per cent said it was, 1.1 per cent said no, and 1.1 per cent were undecided. The final question was, Do you think the community should have another production? 94 per cent felt it should, 4 per cent felt it shouldn't, and 2 per cent were undecided.

I think it would be impossible for me in the short time we have available here to go into this program in further detail, but let me list here a group of objectives we have in the presentation of these shows. This list is taken from the theses I spoke of previously.

The educational values of the pageant-drama are of noteworthy importance because they provide a positive approach to democracy:

A. By awakening the community to its rich background of history;
B. By creating a pride in the community that is not easily destroyed; by being able to visualize through the community's background its social, economic, cultural, and educational development;
C. By helping reawaken the spirit of American democracy in bringing together people from all walks of life in the community to work together on a common project that will be enlightening and satisfying;
D. By re-creating among the citizens of the community, the sense of patriotism, honor, and justice that was the creed of the pioneers, and imbuing them with the true spirit of Americanism;
E. By helping build a more democratic attitude in community relations through co-operation on a common project for enjoyment rather than of necessity; and,
F. By giving an opportunity for critical analysis of the community by the people themselves, which is essential to wholesome community living.

The values of community enrichment and culture are to be gained:

A. By providing enlightenment through the portrayal of the community's background;
B. By providing a means of self-expression for the people of the community; and,
C. By providing a means of mass community recreation and wholesome entertainment.

Economic values to the community are to be gained:

A. By enriching community income for all; and,
B. By promoting community development.

At the present time a group of students at the State University of Montana, in connection with Dr. Holmes of the State Mental Hygiene Clinic and Dr. Gordon Browder, chairman of the Social Sciences department at the University, are compiling material for a series of studies similar to the Montana Study, not aimed at an understanding of adult problems, but rather aimed at understanding youth problems. It is generally felt, by this group, that a broader background of the potentials of youth should be discussed by parent-teacher associations and other groups, thus creating not only a greater sense of unity in

the home and at school, but a greater understanding of the shared responsibilities. A preliminary list of topics for this program is as follows:

1. Why are we here?
2. Juvenile problems, with special emphasis on the socialization of the progressive child and the withdrawn child.
3. Can we solve these problems, and how?
4. Relationship of the family to the juvenile.
5. Relationship of the community to the juvenile - creation of greater recreational facilities and the development of community youth centers.
6. Who should act on these problems?
   a. Those who have the time to spare and want to help.
   b. The parents of delinquent children. (Those who know they need help).
   c. The school board should take an active part in planning and putting to use proper activities for the pupils.
   d. The children at school have their own board of controls over the student body for the purpose of delivering punishment to those who do not follow set rules.
   e. Outside help, e.g. from social workers and the members of the mental hygiene clinics in the state, would be beneficial.
7. What have we accomplished?

What I have said, of course, touches just briefly on the many services being offered in the state towards the problem of knowing your community. The services of the Agricultural Extension Service at Montana State College are tremendous, but, as I understand it at

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least, these services are confined to rural groups and areas. It would be wonderful if the opportunities offered to farm youth by this service could be extended to the youth of cities and towns as well. The chambers of commerce, on a state, regional, and national level, do much to encourage surveys of business potentials in communities and a greater understanding of their relationships to the communities themselves and to the state. The Bureau of Business Administration at the State University publishes a monthly bulletin on Montana business which is supposedly of current interest to Montanans. The bureau conducts surveys on such things as population, incomes, various industries. It gathers materials and keeps a file of a great deal of information which is desired by individuals and individual communities, and materials in this file are made available at requests which come to them from many sources.

There has been some discussion, I understand, as to whether or not the people of Montana are less informed, less eager to gain knowledge of themselves and their relation to the communities, the regions of the country, our nation, and the world.

My own experience in traveling rather widely in the state and working with hundreds of people, professional, non-professional, distinguished citizens and ordinary laymen, the elderly people, the middle-aged, the young people, the youth and the children, has demonstrated to me without doubt that the people of Montana, regardless of their age, position, or rank, are deeply and fundamentally interested in their state, its resources, its heritage, and its future. Supplying material, service, and enthusiasm to create and preserve this attitude, is a function which the libraries of the state, including the Montana State Library Extension Commission, are performing faithfully, diligently, and most courteously. That is why it has been such a pleasure to have the opportunity to speak to you and to express my appreciation of, and faith in, the work you have dedicated yourselves to do.

****

In the talk on mending books, given at the MSLA meeting in Butte, mention was made of two binders who would be helpful in the reclaiming of worn books. These were Dieter of Denver and Hertzberg-Washington of Tacoma. We should like to call attention to two others, who are also in the region, who also advertise in the Quarterly, and whose work is also first class. These are V. J. Languille and Company, 611 West 3rd Avenue, Spokane 4, and the College Place Bindery, College Place, Washington. - Ed.

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ALA IN KANSAS CITY

RUTH O. LONGWORTH, ALA COUNCILOR

The principal business enacted at A. L. A. last June was the decision to reorganize and to move the headquarters from Chicago to Washington, D. C. A large majority of the Council voted for the move, but the membership will also be asked to vote. Your ballot will be in the September A. L. A. Bulletin and you are urged to express yourself by return mail.

How good it would be if every Montana librarian could have attended this meeting! I should like so much to share with you every minute I spent there: the stimulating exchange of ideas in every meeting, the stirring speaches in the General Meetings, the companionship with librarians from every corner of this country--and from abroad. There is an excellent and succinct summary in the August Library Journal, so a complete report of the conference would be repetitious. I will limit myself to some of the highlights that I think will be of especial interest.

Gretchen Schenk sends greetings to all of you. She is delighted with our Plan and our progress toward "Congregating, Cooperating, and Coordinating." When I told her about our first two federations, she said Lura Currier of Mississippi called federations "Leagues of Friendship." Watching both Five Valleys and Northwest Montana Federations in action, I cannot imagine a better name for them.

Most of the meetings I attended were those of the State Libraries Agencies. We had the benefit of having John Lorenz and his entire staff from the Office of Education--much helpful advice on state plans and budgets under the Library Services Act.

I was fortunate in arriving early so that I could attend the preconference of the Trustees Division. This has grown amazingly since I attended in Minneapolis. To see the vital interest in library problems on the part of so many intelligent and alert lay people was an exciting experience for me. You will remember that John Richards told us at our Kalispell meeting that there was a nation-wide upsurge of interest on the part of trustees and friends of libraries and that our hopes for a big future will be a reality as a result of this interest.

The Public Libraries Division meetings were very good. I especially enjoyed the afternoon meeting when Mari Sandos talked on the joys and rewards of her life among books. William Barrett was on the program, too. Janice Key is the newly elected president of P.L.D. A recent communication from her to this office urges all libraries to seek the help of the Jaycees, to encourage Montana clubs to participate in the national program called Operation Library. This we will surely do at an early date.

There was opportunity for several stimulating visits with Miriam McNally, editor of Public Relations Planner. The Commission has subscribed for this service and will

share ideas from P.R.P. each month to help all libraries with vastly improved public relations, with timely news releases.

National Library Week is set for March 16-22. David Clift summed up everyone's feelings when he said, "National Library Week is the fulfillment of the dreams and hopes of librarians and of A. L. A. It is going to be the principal point of concentration for headquarters staff between now and March. We believe that every state agency, association, and individual library of whatever kind will find in this program a new source of strength."

At various points in the conference, in each meeting, highest tribute was paid to Julia Bennett for her successful work for the Library Services Act. Everyone wished Julia happiness when she leaves her office to be married this fall, and everyone, too, expressed deep regret at losing her fine services.

Former President Harry S. Truman spoke to a capacity audience at the second general session. He expressed regret that the Truman Library in Independence could not be ready soon enough to be open to the conference delegates. He said that the records from earlier Presidencies have not been kept very well and urged support for a bill before Congress to provide microfilming of all such papers. He concluded his talk by saying, "This country's free public libraries are one of its greatest assets. There ought to be at least a sub-branch handy to every citizen. In fact, I intend to devote all my future effort to helping with this kind of thing, with aid to education, and to the younger generation."

Besides the many stimulating meetings, the pleasant social times are a memorable part of A.L.A. All of us from Montana saw a great deal of Catherine Chadwick--and all of us are included in the message of love and good wishes which she sends to us. She says she hopes to see a great many of us next year in San Francisco. I should like very much to second that wish.

****

NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

National Library Week, sponsored by the National Book Committee in cooperation with the American Library Association, is to be the week of March 16-22, 1958.

This will be our opportunity to tell every person in Montana about the joys, the values, and the pleasures of reading.

To cover the state, we need your cooperation. Any Montana librarian who has an effective idea for publicizing National Library Week, and who is willing to share it, is invited to send it to me so that I may pass it on to others who may be able to profit by it.

In return we will help you, by sending along news releases, ideas, and materials as we receive them from the National Book Committee.

So, start laying the groundwork in your own community now, and you will be hearing from us again.

Constance E. Piccioni
National Library Week Committee

(Editor's Note.- Mrs. Piccioni is a new member of the MSC Library staff, succeeding Ethel Shaffer)

****

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REPORT OF THE PNLA REPRESENTATIVE

September 9, 1957

The most pressing problem confronting the PNLA Board at its meeting immediately preceding the joint PNLA-MPLA Conference in Bozeman was the problem of financing. Although the Association is still in very good shape, financially, it is clear that some economies must be effected if the organization is to stay in good shape. The Board will probably underwrite the Golden Jubilee Conference which will be held in Seattle in 1959. This conference will be more costly than a regular conference and there is doubt that regular conference income will be sufficient.

A second item discussed was a request from the Personnel Administration Committee for money to finance Personnel Workshop. Under the circumstances, it was decided that the membership would be asked to express their opinion on how many people might be expected to attend a three-day workshop preceding a conference. This was done at a general session and there did not seem to be a very large response. It is probable that some means of incorporating such a workshop into the conference itself will be tried.

It was reported that negotiations are going forward with the Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education to see if it might not be possible to include library science in the program. For those states participating, this would allow students from states without library schools to attend an out-of-state library school with paying the out-of-state tuition fees.

It was with a great deal of regret that the Board accepted the resignation of the Secretary to the Board Mrs. Milda Drennan to be effective October 1, 1957. Mrs. Drennan has served on a part-time basis for two years and most of those who have had occasion to use her services have been unstinting in their praise. Whether or not the Board will find itself economically able to employ another secretary is a question to be answered at a later Board meeting.

A joint conference with our sister Mountain Plains Library Association seems to have been a highly successful one. MPLA represents North and South Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, and librarians from all of these states were in attendance. Total attendance was over three hundred and our Bozeman hosts had everything smoothly and efficiently organized, which will not, of course, surprise MSLA members.

There were so many outstanding speakers and programs that it will be impossible to summarize them all and still make the deadline for this issue, but among the participants were Miss Lucile Morsch, President of the American Library Association; Mr. Frederick Wezeman, of the library school at the University of Minnesota; Mr. Robert L. Gitler, Executive Secretary of the Adult Education Division of ALA; Mrs. Beverly Cleary, author and winner of the Young Reader's Award given by the Division of Work with Children and Young People; Miss Helen Luce, Library Extension

Specialist from the U.S. Office of Education. There were a number of other, of course, who were no less interesting, but I want to be sure to save room to mention some of our own state people. Dr. R. R. Renne, President of Montana State College spoke with knowledge and high interest about the place of books and libraries in the overseas technical assistance programs. Dr. Robert Dunbar, Professor of History at Montana State College, held the attention of a luncheon meeting with his talk on "Competition Among Nations."

It will be of interest to Montana librarians to know that the state's membership in PNLA jumped an unprecedented ninety-five percent during this last year. With seventy-two members, Montana has only a few more to go to edge out British Columbia for membership honors. This definitely indicated Montana's interest in professional growth and it makes your Representative proud to go to Board meetings.

Merwin M. Moores

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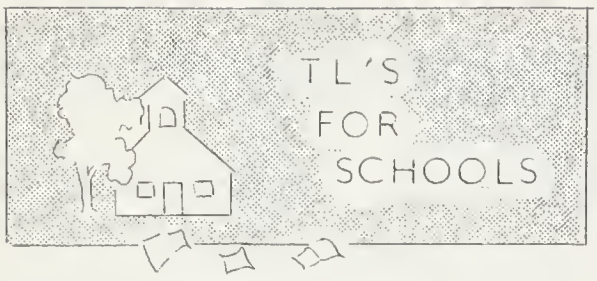

Richard Darling
and
Eilene Morrison

SCHOOL LIBRARY CONSULTANT SERVICE

School library consultant service is now available to the schools of the entire state, at both elementary and secondary levels. Through a special arrangement with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction we (Eilene Morrison of MSC and Richard Darling of MSU) can now give consultant service on request to any school library desiring it. Just write to us at Bozeman or Missoula telling us when you want us to come. If your school is closer to Bozeman, write to Eilene. If you are closer to Missoula, write to Dick. This will help us keep the cost of the service within reasonable limits. You will note that this is consultant service, not supervisory. We want to come to help, not to inspect. If your school officials do not know about this service won't you tell them about it and urge them to take advantage of it.

SCHOOL LIBRARY WORKSHOP

A school library workshop will be held at Missoula during the summer session of 1958 jointly sponsored by Montana State College and Montana State University. In the course of the workshop we will prepare a school library handbook for Montana which is to be published and distributed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Enrollment will be selective and will be limited to twelve participants. We are working on the possibility of scholarships for at least a portion of the group. Eilene will be in residence at Missoula during the workshop.

If you have suggestions of outstanding school librarians who you feel would make real contributions toward a school library handbook, send in their names.

NEW STANDARD CATALOG

The new seventh edition of the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries is new off the press. Remember, it is sold on the service basis and therefore even the smaller schools can afford it. Get it, use it!

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MONTANA STUDENT LIBRARIANS

An organizational meeting of the Montana Student Librarians was held on April 27, 1957 at Ronan. Original plans had been to organize as a regional group but the final decision of the enthusiastic young people resulted in the Montana Student Librarians. Another meeting is planned for this fall. Plan to send or bring some of your student assistants. Watch for the announcements and emphasize to your administrators the importance of participation. Let your group help it grow and serve.

****

NEWS FROM THE SLEC

Ruth O. Longworth

"Never do efficiently that which needn't be done at all." This excellent advice was brought to the Commission by Carol Trimble, quoting Robert Shaw, past A.L.A. president and efficiency expert par excellence. We saw quite a bit of Carol, during her time in residence, when she conducted the Library Workshop with Dick Darling. Her intelligent, down-to-earth approach to library problems, her warm personality, inspired all of us.

Charming Helen Luce, Extension Library Specialist of the Library Service Branch in the Office of Education, spent two weeks in Montana: the first part of her stay with the Secretary of the Commission, visiting Headquarters and both the Five Valleys and Northwest Montana Federations, and the balance of her time at P.N.L.A. She, too, was an inspiration to us, besides being a mine of valuable information. We all thoroughly enjoyed having her and, too, basked in her approval of what we are doing here in Montana.

BIG NEWS from Clare Smith! The Miles City Carnegie Public Library has contracted with the County Commissioners for county-wide library service! This is a big step and one that will help tremendously when Clare Smith becomes coordinator for extended service into the surrounding region. At this time, her board has contracted with M.S.L.E.C. and is sharing in the Plan under the Library Services Act. A projector for film strips has been purchased and a collection of filmstrips for a start toward a large supply which can later be shared by all libraries in the state.

A STATEWIDE FILM CIRCUIT for libraries will soon be in effect, with Great Falls as its center. At an early date you will receive from Alma Jacobs full particulars and a list of films available.

Soon the small, crowded libraries can dispose of those back issues of magazines. Inez Herrig at Libby and Evelyn Swant at Missoula will be able to supply photo-copies of articles in any periodical in their large collection. No longer will it be necessary to save back issues in every library for that call that may come once a year for one small article. Soon you will receive a list of the holdings of these two

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libraries and can do a thorough job of weeding your supply.

Both the film circuit and the photocopying of the magazine articles are made possible under Montana's Plan under the Library Services Act. Thus every library in the state can share in the benefits almost immediately. This is our first step toward co-operation--the example of shared services which can be yours in every area when your library is a part of a federation.

The Montana State University Press offers several publications which all of us will wish to have. You have had notice of the Montana Almanac (paper, $2.00, bound edition, $3.00). There is also a new publication by George F. Weisel: Fish Guide for Inter-mountain Montana ($1.00, paper). In November, a reissue of Langford's Vigilante Days and Ways will be available.

Have you secured a copy of Book Bait, compiled for the Association of Young People's Librarians and edited by Elinor Walker, A. L. A., 1957? It is a valuable guide to book selection of adult books suitable for young people.

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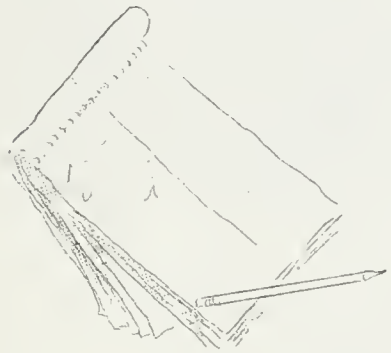

NEWS AND NOTES

NEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

Clare Smith, Librarian of the Carnegie Public Library in Miles City, Mable Miller, Helena Public Library, and Loretta Kilroy, Children's Librarian of the Great Falls Library, all attended the Library Workshop at Montana State University this summer. Richard Darling arranged the workshop and engaged the services of Carol Trimble of the Douglas County Library, Roseburg, Oregon.

****

Mabel Fillenworth, Librarian of the George McCone Memorial Library in Circle, reports that her library has been recently redecorated.

Bronze memorial plaques have been placed in the library, one in memory of George McCone, Founder, and the other for Mrs. Barbara Jensen the first librarian and one who served for twenty-two years.

****

Lonita Kurtz, Librarian of the Flathead County High School in Kalispell, reports that she attended the San Jose State College Workshop for school librarians in San Jose, California, in June, conducted by Mary Peacock Douglas.

****

Lilly Eveland, Librarian of the Liberty County Library in Chester, tells us that the Chester Woman's Club has done some redecorating for her library. Shelving in the

Reading Room was painted in bright colors and new bamboo draperies were hung. Other groups participated in making the library attractive. The High School shop class built an L-shaped reading shelf for the room and the Utopia Home Demonstration Club purchased a bulletin board and a small chair. Bear's Den of the Cub Scouts and the Whitlash Home Demonstration Clubs also bought chairs for the Library.

In May this year the Brandvold Memorial Fund money was used to purchase a 16-inch world globe and stand. A memorial plaque was placed on the base with the inscription: "In memory of S/Sgt. Benny L. Brandvold". S/Sgt. Benny L. Brandvold was the first of the Liberty County casualties in Korean War.

****

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The Northwest Montana Federation met August 28th both in the afternoon and evening with Helen Luce from the Office of Education in Washington, D. C., and with the Secretary of the Commission. The evening meeting was well attended by the board members of the various libraries and board members of the federation.

****

A joint meeting of the Five Valleys Federation and Northwest Montana Federation was held September 14th at the Florence Hotel. Dick Darling conducted the workshop on book selection for children and young people. THE MAGIC NUMBER, a film produced by the Illinois State Library, was shown to the group. Comment was enthusiastic by the many who attended.

****

Reports from Kalispell on summer reading programs were especially good this year. Jeanc Sturdivant used pins with large letters announcing that the wearer belonged to the library reading group. Winners were awarded certificates and ribbons. Mildred Grawe of the Flathead County Library used "The Treasure Chest" as her theme.

****

Know Your Library Month, a feature of the "Know and Grow" program of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be observed for the fourth year in 1957. The American Library Association is cooperating in the program.

With nation-wide attention being focussed on National Library Week, March 16 to 22, Mrs. Robert F. Herrig, Librarian, Lincoln County Free Library, Libby, Montana, who is Chairman of the GFWC Libraries Division is urging GFWC units which

already planned activities for November to proceed with them; and then join all other units in participating in National Library Week events.

Suggestion sheets with ideas for librarians and trustees to develop during Know Your Library Month have been distributed to Heads of State Library Extension Agencies and Presidents of State Library Associations by the ALA Public Libraries Division. Additional copies are available at ALA Headquarters.

ALA is also cooperating, with 150 other organizations in the third annual program for National Farm-City Week, November 22-28. Brochures, posters, and other materials may be obtained by librarians from local units of Kiwanis International, or at Kiwanis headquarters, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

****

Recruitment continues to play an important part in all deliberations of librarians, and it will continue to do so. As one library school director said to your Editor, "Either we must get more people to take library training, or we must stop supporting things like the Library Services Act."

In his talk at the banquet during the MPLA - PNLA conference in Bozeman, Mr. Wezeman made a statement that had much to commend it. He suggested that the emphasis on the master's degree as the first library degree was contributing to the shortage, and he advocated a return to undergraduate library school training. Those who wished, could go on for a master's degree in librarianship later. Your Editor wonders whether or not the library school directors are concentrating too much on preparing people for academic or specialized libraries, and neglecting the needs of the public libraries.

All this leads up to the announcement that ALA has issued an attractive recruiting pamphlet entitled "To Be a Librarian". Copies may be obtained from the Recruiting Committee, Library Administration Division, A.L.A. Another booklet "Should You be a Librarian," by Edward G. Freehafer, is available in quantity without charge on application to Mr. Francis L. Cooper, Public Relations Dept., New York Life Insurance Co., 51 Madison Ave., New York 10. Just tell Mr. Cooper how you plan to use them.

****

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WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE LIBRARY-COMMUNITY PROJECT?

Extension of the ALA Library-Community Project from September 1, 1957 to August 31, 1959 has been made possible by a grant of $200,000 from the Fund for Adult Education. The Project will continue to operate as it has since September, 1955. Experiments in community study and long-term planning of library adult education projects will be conducted in selected states, and consultant service in adult education will be available at the request of any state library agency.

****

In connection with National Library Week, which Mrs. Longworth mentions in her account of the ALA Meeting, the National Book Committee has issued a statement, in which they say, in part:

For the first time all media -- books, magazines, newspapers, radio and TV -- are combining their efforts in a campaign to promote the printed word. The theme is "Wake Up and Read!"

Emphasizing the need for this type of promotional event, it is pointed out that:

> The habit of reading is not keeping pace with increased education, leisure time, or disposable income.
>
> Half of the adults in this country live within a mile of a public library -- but only one-fifth of them visit it.
>
> New standards of public library service have just been issued by the American Library Association; they need community attention and acceptance.
>
> Recruiting trained personnel is a major problem for all libraries.
>
> Soaring enrollments mean that school and college facilities must be expanded.

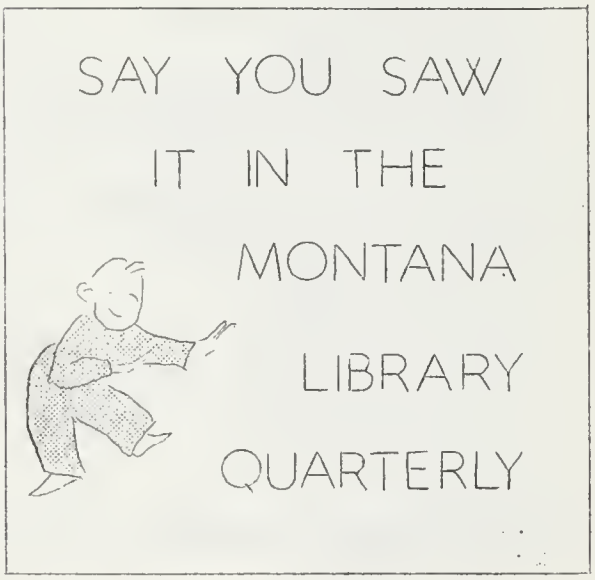
Our approach will be to stress the role of libraries as an important national resource in the education of Americans in an ever changing world. We will emphasize the rewards of reading as a leisure time activity and the contribution of reading to career advancement.

Handbooks and promotion kits are now being prepared in New York that will include suggestions for carrying out the campaign. This material will be sent to state and local committees.

****

ALA announces the appointment of two new executive secretaries at headquarters. Eleanor Ferguson becomes the executive secretary of the Public Libraries Division, and Eleanor Phinney is the first executive secretary of the new Adult Services Division.

****



EXECUTIVE BOARD

President
Doris E. Wilson
Montana State College Library
Bozeman

Vice President & President Elect
Margaret Hileman
Bozeman Public Library
Bozeman

Secretary
Mrs. Loretta Peck
Montana School of Mines
Butte

Treasurer
Zada Bridges
Public Library
Great Falls

ALA Representative
Ruth Longworth
Mont. State Library Extension Commission
Missoula

PNLA Representative
Merwin Moores
Northern Montana College
Havre

Past President
Mrs. Marjorie Moores
Hill County Library
Havre

M. S. L. A. COMMITTEES 1957/58

1958 Conference
Ann Whitmack, Chairman
Elza Huffman
Miss Reynold
Mrs. Winifred Griffith
Frederick Kuhns
Jean Todd, Resolutions
Chester Roberts, Resolutions
Pauline Rich, Publicity

Conference Social Committee
Mabel Miller, Chairman
Mrs. Inez Herrig
Margaret Hileman
Mildred Grawe
Mrs. Mary Antunes
Mrs. Clare Smith
Dora Christian
Mrs. Alameda Mann

Membership
Zada Bridges, Chairman
Richard Darling
Robert Moran
Mrs. Lois Nelson
Eilene Morrison
Mrs. Ruth Longworth

Publicity
Mrs. Helen Ewing
Mrs. Mabel Engelter
Mrs. Constance Piccioni
National Library Week

Publications
Lesley M. Heathcote, Chairman
Marjorie Vivian
Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth

Legislative Committee (2 years)
Mrs. Leo Graybill, Chairman
The chairman will select her committee, to be published at a later date.

Friends of the Library
Mrs. Lois Nelson, State Chairman

Library Development Committee
Alma Jacobs, Chairman
Evelyn Swant
Mrs. Inez Herrig
Mrs. Helen Ewing
Mrs. Perl Coombs
Mrs. Clare Smith
Mrs. Ruth Longwroth, Consultant
Mr. Merwin Moores, PNLA Representative

Nominating Committee
Mrs. Clare Smith, Chairman
Margaret Hileman, Consultant
Mrs. W. R. Hagie
Inez Haskins

1959 Meeting Place
Mrs. Marie Zile, Chairman
Mrs. Lilly Eveland
Nydia Moore

School Libraries Committee
Eilene Morrison, Chairman
Winnafern Moore
Richard Darling

Montana Authors - To be named later

Constitution - Mr. Merwin Moores

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

PROPOSED MANUAL OF PROCEDURE

September 15, 1957

I

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A. Membership. (MSLA Constitution, Article IV, Sec. 1)

B. Function and Duties

1. It is the function of the Executive Board to act in an advisory capacity to the President and to act for the Association between meetings.

2. It is a duty of the Executive Board to plan a program for the year's work of the Association, based on the expressed wishes of the membership at the annual conference. If no action program is suggested by the membership, the Executive Board should initiate such a program and carry it out unless there is significant objection from the membership.

3. May pass upon eligibility of applicants for membership.

4. Authorizes payment of bills.

5. May review, confirm, or repudiate action of officers, boards, and committees.

6. Approves all committee appointments.

7. All Board members should be thoroughly familiar with provisions of the Constitution, By-Laws, and this Manual.

8. Seeks invitations for annual conference meeting place and makes final decision thereon before the conference convenes.

II

OFFICERS

A. President

1. Duties

a. Plans program for annual meeting and has it printed through Publications Committee.

b. Presides over business meetings at annual conference and may preside over other meetings.

c. Sets time and place of Executive Board meetings and presides.

d. Makes report to membership at annual conference on affairs and conditions of the Association.

e. Appoints all committees after having received acceptances from proposed committee members.

f. May ask for reports of progress from committee chairmen at any time.

g. Sets deadline for receipt of annual reports of committees and then transmits to Secretary for duplication.

h. Be familiar with all provisions of Constitution, By-laws, and this Manual.

2. Time schedule for President

a. At annual conference, calls Executive Board meeting before first conference session.

b. July 1. Committees should be appointed.

c. January 1. Annual conference committee should have preliminary plans underway and announcements ready for Montana Libraries.

d. March 1. Program should be as complete as possible and announced in April issue of Montana Libraries, and Montana Library Quarterly.

e. March 1. May remind all committee chairmen of deadlines, if any, for reports, nominations, etc.

f. April 1. Program in final form must be in the hands of the Publications Chairman.

g. April 15. Annual conference plans should be completed.

B. Vice-President.

1. Duties

a. Assist President as required.

b. Presides at meetings in absence of President.

c. Assumes all duties of President in case presidency is vacated for any reason during term of office.

C. Secretary.

1. Duties

a. Keeps detailed minutes of Executive Board meetings and other meetings of the Association.

b. Notifies officers of election.

c. Handles Association correspondence.

d. Keeps back files of minutes for ready reference.

e. Receives, from the President, and duplicates committee reports for the annual conference.

f. Keeps names of all committee members on file.

g. Prepares and sends to the Quarterly Editor by June 1 the Proceedings of the Annual Conference.

D. Treasurer

1. Duties

a. Collects membership dues.

b. Is responsible for all monies belonging to the Association.

c. Serves as chairman of Membership Committee.

d. Pays bills approved by the Association or its Executive Board.

e. Prepares annual financial report April 30 and gives a verbal report at the annual meeting.

f. Revises paid up membership roll quarterly, keeps copies on hand to fill requests, and advises the Quarterly Editor of membership changes when requested.

g. Prepares membership list for January Quarterly.

h. May request audit of books at any time.

III

COMMITTEES AND OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES

A. A.L.A. Councilor

1. Duties

a. Serves on A.L.A. Council and makes annual report to the membership on all A.L.A. Meetings attended during the year.

b. Is responsible for recommending to the President a substitute at Council meetings if unable to attend.

c. Is ex-officio member of MSLA Executive Board.

d. From time to time during the year informs the membership through the Quarterly of important A.L.A. developments.

B. P.N.L.A. Representative

1. Duties

a. Serves as non-officer member of P.N.L.A. Board of Directors.

b. Recommends P.N.L.A. Committee personel for Montana. Should have agreements to serve from persons to be recommended before the fall board meeting.

c. Should notify M.S.L.A. President if unable to attend board meetings or annual meeting so that an alternate may be appointed.

d. Serves on the P.N.L.A. Council and makes annual report to the membership on all P.N.L.A. meetings attended during the year.

e. From time to time during the year informs the membership through the Quarterly of important P.N.L.A. developments.

f. Is ex-officio member of MSLA Executive Board.

C. Nominating Committee

1. Duties

a. Gets acceptances from candidates for all offices except President by April 1.

b. Prepares secret ballot and mails to all members not later than April 15.

c. Prepares written report which is read at first business meeting at annual conference.

D. Membership Committee

1. Duties

a. Should periodically contact all non-member librarians in the state, urging them to become members and to attend the annual conferences.

b. Be alert for new librarians in the state. These should be welcomed with an invitation to join the Association.

E. Publicity Committee

1. Duties

a. Prepares periodic news releases for newspapers and professional journals concerning the work of the Association. Sources for materials may be officers, committee chairmen, or individuals.

b. Collects publicity from local librarians for preservation and circulation among members at their request.

F. Publications Committee

1. Duties

a. Is responsible for the publication of the official organ of the Association

b. Carries out the publications policy set by the Association.

G. Conference Committee

1. Duties

a. Works with President on organization of annual conference in accordance with outline given in the Conference Manual.

b. Handles all pre-conference and conference publicity.

c. Prepares for Resolutions Committee a list of those who should be thanked for conference help and participation. Association members are not included.

H. Conference Social Committee

1. Duties

a. To see that new members are made to feel welcome.

b. To see that all members of the conference are acquainted.

c. Upon request, to help the local committee in carrying out their duties.

d. To bring the names of new people to the attention of the conference membership.

I. Constitution Committee (Shall be appointed by the President when necessary.)

1. Duties

a. To prepare changes in the Constitution or By-laws as suggested by the Executive Board or by members of the Association. These proposed changes must appear in the January Quarterly in order to be voted on at the Annual Conference.

IV

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

A. All chairmen should be thoroughly familiar with the Constitution, By-laws, and this Manual.

B. Chairmen should inform committee members what will be expected of them and provide deadlines for work to be completed and send to the President an annual report by April 1.

C. When in doubt about work, chairmen should request information from President or others in the Association so that some accomplishment may take place.

D. President should be kept informed on all significant committee activity and correspondence.

****

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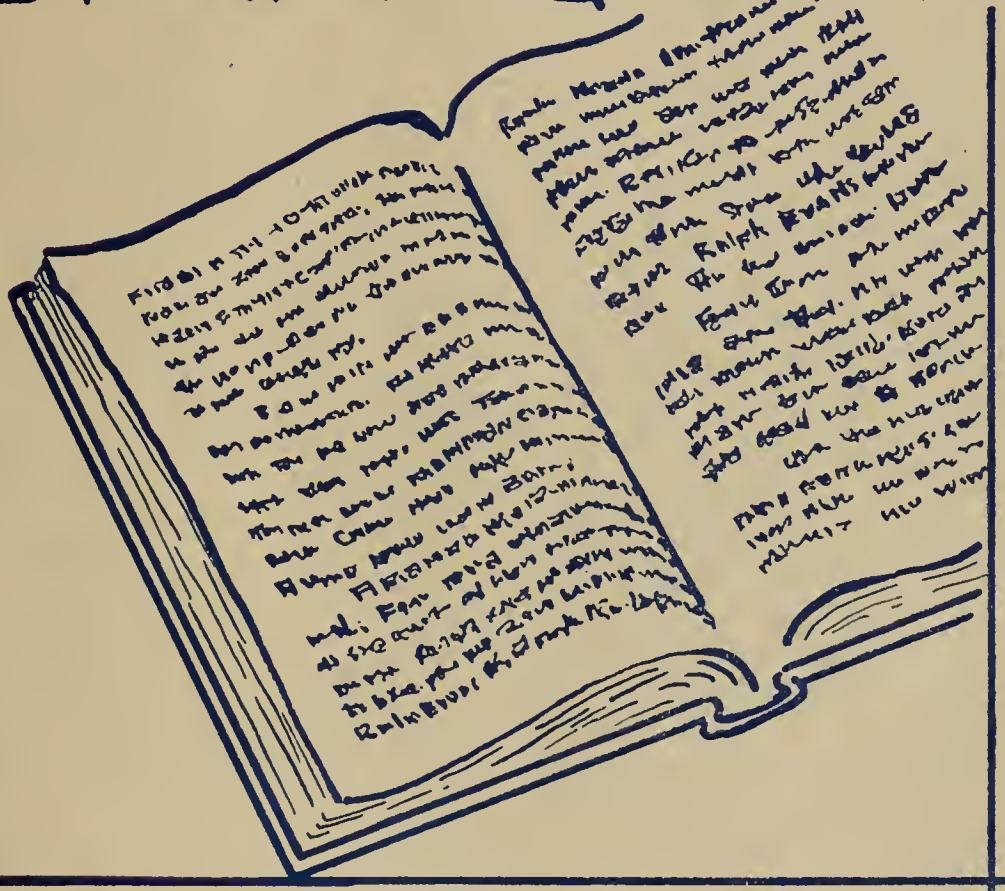
January 1958
Volume 3
No. 2

MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE

MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 3, No. 2 January 1958

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is $1.50 payable to Miss Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls, Montana.

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Montana State College Library
Bozeman

Ruth Longworth, News
State Library Extension Commission
Missoula

Lesley M. Heathcote, Chairman and Editor
Montana State College Library, Bozeman

The Montana Library Quarterly is indexed in Library Literature and in Contents in Advance.

PRESIDENT'S

FOREWARD

Wake Up And Read, the theme for National Library Week should be with us night and day from now until March 16-22, 1958. Paste it on your charging desk, on your library door, and write it on your book marks. Keep this theme in the minds of all organization memberships and enlist the help of all the citizens in your community to promote this special week in every possible way. You have a real stake in this project!

The united effort of this national campaign could increase support for libraries, expose the need for the extension and improvement of school and public library services, attract wider public attention to library services and promote prestige for reading itself. We need to emphasize the fun of reading aloud in the family, the rewards of reading as a leisure-time activity, the contribution of reading to career advancement.

Mr. Howard K. Guinzburg, Chairman of the Steering Committee for National Library Week says, "National Library Week is a program that has come into being through the shared concern of professional and lay people. Their concern is to help the American people to make wiser, more productive use of their increasingly abundant leisure time by developing and strengthening the reading habit."

John S. Robling, director of National Library Week expresses it this way, "We believe that the freedom to read implies the duty to be informed. This program for a better-read, better-informed America is aimed at helping people to implement that responsibility... one which is a vital part of our democratic way of life, and one which we know is increasingly important to our survival.

By giving this program support at the local and state levels, your group will be participating in a worthwhile and necessary program. At the same time your group will be contributing to a better community. "This is good 'thunder' for your local campaign."

Here are other spring board suggestions:

You might call this a campaign aimed at informing friends and neighbors about something that will help them win success and happiness.

You may announce that you are going to demonstrate the rewards of reading.

You may discuss the benefits of reading in this way: First, it is fun to read. By fun I mean everything from light, humorous material to books that grip your mind and emotions. Books can be avenues to exciting adventure for the whole family. In any library there are books that will help the reader improve his economic status and make his family more secure.

Doris E. Wilson

****

Our annual meeting will be at Billings, May 2, 3, 4. Now is the time to send in any suggestions you may have to make it of value to you.

Committee chairmen should be thinking of their annual reports which are due April 1. READ YOUR ASSOCIATION MANUAL

FROM YOUR EDITOR:

The Three P's

As a child I was taught that one did not talk about one's ailments, and it is not my intention to dwell on mine here. But for four years I have been fighting ill-health and my doctor has continually told me to "take it easy". My latest episode has convinced me that he is right. Out on the coast this past fall, I did a number of writing jobs for the Library that I could not seem to find uninterrupted time for at my desk, I worked on my land there, and I did a good deal of thinking and reading. One insistant question was, "Why did I not have the time to do on the job what was obviously a part of it?" Vaguely, I knew the answer, but let's just say I didn't want to face it. Howard McGaw, in an article in a recent Wilson Library Bulletin, brought it forcibly to my attention. In essence he said that the library administrator should not do any job that some other members of the staff could do as well. Inez Herrig said somewhat the same thing in her article in the Montana Library Quarterly for January 1957

The head librarian should be concerned with planning, policy and public relations. In the smallest libraries where there is only one person, of course routine matters fall to her lot. But wherever there are assistants of any kind, the administrator should concentrate on the 3 P's. Frankly, I rather enjoy some of the routine things I've been doing, and perhaps that is one of the most telling criticisms that can be made of women as administrators: we like our little routine jobs. Sometimes, I'm afraid they are merely an excuse to avoid thinking and planning; mental laziness, if you will. But for the administrator to be doing this kind of routine work is pretty expensive.

I'm sure that Mr. McGaw is right, and I'm beginning to turn over to others many little things I've been doing, for it's obvious that I cannot do everything. Carrying a double load of routine and administration is fair neither to oneself, to one's governing body, nor to one's successor. I cannot imagine ever sitting with my feet up on the desk and just a-settin'. In the first place, it's an uncomfortable position. I know, because I tried it once! But if the metaphorical position goes with disciplined thinking and planning, it has its merits.

Our libraries are not going to develop, nor our services expand to reach those who hunger for books, unless we concentrate more on the 3 P's. As Ruth Longworth points out elsewhere in this issue, library development in Montana has made a good start and in the next year, the eastern part of the State will surge ahead. What are you doing about the 3 P's? Have you dropped that pencil-dater?

L.M.H.

THE PNLA-MPLA CONFERENCE

There is no doubt that the Conference in Bozeman in September was a great success. Fan mail came in steadily for awhile afterwards and when I was out on the coast, many favorable comments were made to me. One that I heard most frequently was that this was the friendliest conference ever attended. The Bozeman librarians are very grateful to the other Montana librarians who came and helped in so many ways to uphold our State's reputation for friendliness and hospitality.

This Conference was a landmark in several ways. It was the first time that a regional conference had been held in Montana outside of a national park. Accordingly, our colleagues from elsewhere were able to savor the qualities of Montana itself and of Montanans. It was also the first combined conference of these two associations; to judge from comments, it will not be the last. Perhaps the MPLA will be host for the next one (maybe in five years?), but sooner or later Montana will again be asked to entertain these groups. The impression that we made may make this sooner rather than later!

On the reverse side of the picture, I think that the Montana librarians who attended derived a good deal of benefit from the excellent program that Alma Jacobs provided, and from the contacts made. Horizons were broadened, and the foundations were laid for more Montanans to take active part in the work of the PNLA. The 1958 conference will be held in Victoria, B.C. September 4-6. This is a long way for many of our people to go, but perhaps it could be combined with a vacation, for which Vancouver Island offers many excellent facilities. Montanans gave wonderful support to Alma Jacobs during her outstandingly fine term as president of PNLA; her impact on the Association will be lasting, and we should all support in the future what she has started.

L.M.H.

****

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NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

National Library Week, the greatest of all reading-promotion campaigns, should be getting your full support now. This is a unique opportunity for promoting the libraries most essential commodity--books. Its broad purpose is to expand reading in all America by making reading a positive social force. Remember, that a good reader is a potential library user, and a library user is a potential library supporter.

A national program, such as this is, must rely on a central force for its initial drive, but the real activity of the campaign must be local to be effective. No one knows better than you what will be effective in your area, and that's why the National Committee needs your individual support.

What, as a librarian, can you do to further this program?

1. You should offer your library as the rallying point for community action.

2. You should lend any facilities of your Library which might be useful, such as meeting rooms, or display space.

3. You should contact newspapers, radio and television representatives and persuade them to give space and time to Library Week events.

4. You should contact local organizations such as the PTA, the Women's Club, school authorities, Junior Chamber of Commerce and other service organizations, asking their support and giving suggestions of ways in which these organizations could help.

Nominations for the Montana State Citizens Committee have already been sent to National Library Week headquarters. As soon as we know that these people have accepted their appointments we shall let you know who and where they are. Know the program, so that you may cooperate with the members of this Citizens Committee. They have been chosen because they are leaders in education, business, government and civic activities in your state. Give them the benefit of your library experience. Accept from them the citizen's point of view. Make it a cooperative venture, and work together to demonstrate the value of the Library and its place in the educational and cultural life of the community.

The major objective of National Library Week is to put a nation-wide emphasis on the value of reading. Will this objective be reached in your community? It will be if you bring the program to life.

Let us act as a clearing house for State action. Send us your plans and ideas so that we may offer them to other librarians. Ask us for further suggestions. We are here to help you.

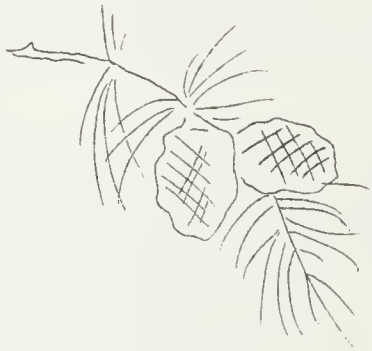
Constance E. Piccioni
Ruth Longworth
Doris E. Wilson, Chairman
National Library Week Committee

****

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND A

HAPPY NEW YEAR



COLLEGE PLACE BINDERY

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REPORT OF THE PNLA REPRESENTATIVE

The PNLA Board held its fall meeting October 17, 1957 at Portland, Oregon, with Carl W. Hintz presiding. The appointment of Robert McCollough, University of Oregon Library, as secretary, was confirmed by the Board.

The two main problems confronting the Board, aside from routine business, were the Association's financial condition and the search for less expensive printing for the PNLA Quarterly. These two problems are very closely tied together, because it takes a considerable amount of money to provide the quality we have come to expect in the Quarterly.

The Treasurer's report included a survey of the pattern of Association income and disbursements over the last ten years. This survey showed the financial condition to be sound as of the present time, but indicated that this year's Board should begin to take steps toward maintaining this condition in the years immediately ahead. For several years, outgo has been exceeding income, a situation which obviously cannot be allowed to continue.

The treasurer suggested several possible methods of increasing income:

Actively encourage exhibitors to display at conferences.

Raise registration fees.

Increase advertising in the Quarterly.

Reduce the size of the Quarterly.

In addition to these, the big question of finding another printer was discussed. It was reported that the Quarterly now takes 84 percent of Association income. A large part of this cost is in the printing, which is now done in Seattle and is admittedly high. Quotations from other printers indicated that this printing could be done for from a third to a half less cost. This is a desirable saving amounting to hundreds of dollars, but brings with it the problem of the editorship. Ruth Gershevsky, long-time editor of the Quarterly, feels that the work involved in using a printer outside of Seattle would take more of her time than she can afford to spare. The Board took no immediate action, but did vote to authorize the President and Treasurer to investigate further the possibility of a new editor, since Mrs. Gershevsky indicated a desire to be relieved of a duty she has performed for twenty years, and to get more information on printing costs.

It was decided not to replace immediately Mrs. Milda Drennan, Secretary to the Board, who resigned effective October 1. Instead, the Board decided to make available to committees the money formerly used to pay the Secretary's salary.

The Board moved to recommend to the Constitution Committee a change in the constitution to remove the restriction on the amount of the registration fee. It is thought that those attending conferences should bear a greater share of conference expense. The Board was particularly concerned with the

probable cost of the Golden Jubilee conference in Seattle in 1959.

The matter of collection of division dues was again discussed by the Board. It was decided that the Board would charge the Constitution Committee with the responsibility of preparing the necessary constitutional changes to raise PNLA general dues to include membership in two divisions. Other divisional memberships would be available at fifty cents each.

Much of the afternoon session of the Board was devoted to tentative appointment of committees. After acceptances have been received, committees will be listed in a later issue of the Quarterly.

The 1958 PNLA conference will be held in Victoria, B. C., September 4-6. It is not too early to begin planning to attend this conference and help Montana keep up its good record of PNLA membership and attendance.

Merwin M. Moores

****

MSLA COMMITTEES 1957/58

Montana Authors:

Mrs. Jean Davis, Chairman
Reference Department
M.S.U. Library
Missoula, Montana

Mrs. Howard T. Place
Glendive, Montana

ALBERTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual convention of the Alberta Library Association will be held in Medicine Hat on May 21, 1958. A cordial invitation is extended to all Montana librarians to attend. Although this date falls in the middle of the week, perhaps some of us could go. Medicine Hat is not far north of the boundary. I know that Miss Kathleen Taylor, the President would personally welcome our interest. Let's try to arrange for at least one car full.

L.M.H.

****

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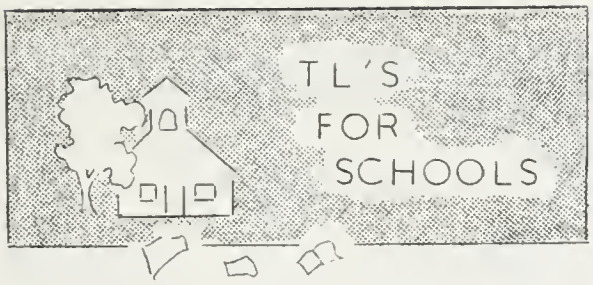

Eilene Morrison

and

Richard Darling

Over 70 student librarians from eleven schools met together on Saturday, November 23, 1957, at the new Missoula County High School. This was the second annual meeting of Montana Student Librarians, who held their organizational meeting with only half that number at Ronan last April. At that first meeting the student librarians adopted a constitution and elected the officers who officiated for the first time at Missoula. The enthusiasm with which these students participated in the program demonstrates the value of developing such active student librarian's groups in other areas of the state.

During registration period which began at nine o'clock the students had an opportunity to examine an exhibit collection of new books provided by the Montana State Library Extension Commission, to read a library recruiting display, to examine posters which had been submitted in a M.S.L. Book Week poster contest, or to take a tour of the new County high school building. Ronan High School library club, with the assistance of Miss Eileen Jons, library science student at Montana State University, handled the registration. Penny Gill of Ronan, as president, presided at the meeting. After greetings from Mr. D. H. Beary, Principal of Missoula County High School, a roll-call of the schools revealed that Bigfork, Corvallis, Drummond, Florence-Carleton, Hamilton, Hot Springs, Missoula, Ronan, St. Ignatius, Thompson Falls, and Whitefish had sent delegations. Jon Babcock of Thompson Falls gave a reading. The following people were introduced and spoke to the group, Miss Virginia Walton, Librarian, Montana State Historical Society, Mr. Med Bennett representing the State Library Extension Commission, and Mr. Henry Larom, of the Montana State University faculty and author of Mountain Pony.

After lunch at the Montana State University lodge, the group was taken on a tour of the MSU library by Miss Kathleen Campbell, librarian.

Back at the high school after the tour, the students divided into three groups, a workshop on mending, a workshop on poster-making, and a buzz session on activities for library clubs. These were conducted by Miss Eilene Morrison, Mr. White, art teacher in Ronan High School, and Mr. Richard Darling. The meeting ended with a business meeting at which recorders for each session reported. During the business meeting the group decided to publish a book list of students' favorite books. This list is to contain reviews written by the students. Titles will be chosen in a write-in primary election and a run-off election. Whitefish High School Library Club has taken responsibility for organizing the elections and preparing the book list for publication. This project is intended to create interest in books in the schools, to draw attention to the library clubs, and to provide a book list that represents the titles the students like best. All schools that are members of Montana Student Librarians will be asked to participate.

The historian's scrapbook was

presented and made available so that all the students could examine it. The winners of the poster contest were announced and four books presented to the libraries of the two winning schools, Hamilton and Thompson Falls.

The hope that schools from other parts of the state than western Montana would attend this meeting failed to be realized. This would seem to indicate a need for school librarians in central and eastern Montana to start planning regional groups for their own areas, if our distances are too great a barrier to a regular state-wide meeting. Regional groups have been developed successfully in a number of other states. The authors of this column will be happy to help interested librarians in getting such regional groups started.

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****

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Nominating Committee of the Montana State Library Association submits the following list of names to be placed on a ballot and mailed to the membership.

President: Margaret Hileman, Public Library, Bozeman
(elected last year)

Vice-president and President-elect: Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Public Library, Great Falls

Secretary: Mrs. Rita M. Nelson, Montana State University Library, Missoula

Treasurer: Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls

PNLA Representative: Alice M. Ridenour, Montana State College Library, Bozeman

Nominating Committee
Mrs. Clare M. Smith, Chairman
Mrs. W. R. Hagie
Inez Haskins

THE BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF THESE OFFICERS FORMS THE LAST SHEET IN THIS ISSUE OF THE QUARTERLY. TEAR IT OUT, VOTE, AND SEND IT TO MRS. CLARE SMITH, MILES CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY BY APRIL 1, 1958.

NEWS FROM THE SLEC

Ruth O. Longworth

Miles City, Glendive, then Glasgow will be the centers for the next federations in Montana. The coordinating committee met in Great Falls on November 2nd to discuss future plans, and the decision was unanimous at that time to develop the Eastern portion of the state. Evelyn Swant, coordinator for the Five Valleys Federation, and Inez Herrig, coordinator of the Northwest Montana Federation, both reported excellent progress in their federations. Their experiences in setting up the demonstrations will prove of real benefit in the future plans.

Clare Smith of Miles City, Perl Coombs of Glendive, and Helen Ewing of Glasgow will be the next coordinators. Alma Jacobs reports a great deal of interest in the communities surrounding the Great Falls Library. It is hoped that Service can be broadened for that large area by contractual arrangements until the time when funds are available to assist there with a demonstration.

Rita McDonald will join the Commission staff on February 1st as Assistant to the Secretary. We are indeed fortunate in securing her for the present big job at Headquarters in implementing the plan under the Library Services Act.

The Commission has leased new and spacious quarters, located at the corner of South and Middlesex Avenues in Missoula and the move should be completed by the middle of December. Service will be vastly improved in the new location, which provides adequate space for centralized processing for all of the federations and, it is hoped, for all the libraries in the state at a future date.

The Secretary has had rewarding visits with many of the librarians in the state. Invitations to meet with the library boards have come in, almost daily, as a result of the field trips. Interest in better library service is high and the future for Montana looks very good indeed.

****

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NEWS AND NOTES

Mrs. Leo Graybill of Great Falls has been appointed State Chairman for the membership committee of the American Association of Library Trustees, a section of the American Library Association. Mrs. Graybill will appreciate the help of all Montana librarians in encouraging trustee membership in ALA.

****

Mrs. Mabel Miller, Librarian of the Helena Public Library, has been appointed to serve as Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association for a two-year term, ending September 30, 1959.

****

Reports on Book Week activities from all parts of the state make exciting reading. Libraries large and small commemorated the week with book fairs, book displays, unusual bulletin-boards, and a variety of novel ideas. Helena Public Library not only had a colorful display in the children's room, but for the adults had a special display of Ancient Tomes, with copyrights from 1761 to 1867 for books on Gothic architecture, Bible commentary, and American history.

Newspaper publicity was excellent in many areas. Especially good coverage was given to Phillips County Library at Malta, and to the Dillon Public Library. A picture of the beautiful, large bulletin board at the Glacier County Library in Cut Bank was sent to the Commission by Marie Zile, Librarian. It will be featured in a later edition of Montana Libraries and by the Wilson Library Bulletin.

****

Two major events highlighted the activities of Parmly Billings Memorial Library during Children's Book Week. Launching the gala affair was an autographing party, honouring Mrs. Howard T. Place, of Glendive, better known to younger readers as Dale White author of teenage books and winner of first place honors in the National Writers' Contest for two years.

Mrs. Place was kept thoroughly busy after her arrival early Monday morning. She immediately went to radio station KBMY where she was interviewed by Mrs. H. Hines, women's commentator. A luncheon, held in honor of the visiting author, was attended by the Writers' Group of the Billings Arts Association and local press women.

From two until five o'clock, the Children's Room at the Library was a scene of much activity. Children and adults, teachers and others had received invitations to meet the Montana author. Mrs. Place autographed covers of her latest book, "Gifford Pinchot, the Man Who Saved

the Forests", and those who wished were able to purchase copies of her books.

Members of the Montana Institute of The Arts met at the Northern Hotel for dinner and from there Mrs. Place went to a party given by her sorority Alpha Chi.

A fitting close to Book Week was provided by the dedication, on Friday, November 22nd, of the library's newest bookmobile. Civic leaders, library board members and other interested people gathered in the afternoon to witness the placing of a bronze plaque in the bookmobile in memory of Roy J. Covert, former board member, who for many years was keenly interested in the library and its service to the community. Mr. John Wallin, President of the Board, made the dedication speech and Mrs. Roy J. Covert placed the plaque in the bookmobile.

****

Greetings and Best Wishes to the Montana State Library Association, The Montana Library Quarterly and to our many friends in Montana

We hope 1958 will bring happiness and pride in the fullfilment of the many programs for better library service.

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The Glasgow City-County Library entertained over 1,000 visitors at an Open House on Saturday, November 23rd. The occasion marked the achievement of a goal of several years planning and work on the part of the library staff and many civic organizations. A new childrens' department in the basement and a teen-age center in a former upstairs childrens' room have been established at the library, with bright gay colors and attractive new furniture for each area.

Mrs. Richard Leisher of Fort Peck has painted scenes from childrens' literature to decorate the walls of the childrens' room. She is leaving soon for Utah to make her future home and she said her painting was a gesture of gratitude to the Montana people for their hospitality during her years here in the state.

Money for this excellent project was provided by the Glasgow Woman's Club which has sponsored a library tea each year for several years, by a tag day sale conducted by the library board and by donations contributed by the Contesters Club and other civic organizations. The Home Demonstration and 4-H Clubs painted the walls and provided matching drapes.

****

Swift and Company have an inexpensive plastic glue that is certainly worth investigation. It is priced at $5.45 a gallon, plus freight. Write to Swift and Company, Adhesive Products Department, North Portland, Oregon.

****

The American Library Association wants pictures from Montana libraries, particularly pictures that show extension of library service to rural areas and growth of

cooperative library service. They will be used for covers of the ALA Bulletin, as special picture features, and as illustrations for articles. Photographs should be at least 5 x 7 inches in size, glossy prints, and must be fully captioned. Credit will be given to the photographer when requested. Picture stories will carry author credit as well. Send two copies to the Montana State Library Extension Commission for use of ALA as well as Montana publications.

****

ALMA JACOBS NAMED WOMAN OF THE YEAR

A well-deserved honor came to Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Librarian of the Great Falls Public Library when the Business and Professional Women's Club of Great Falls named her "Woman of the Year." A picture and write-up appeared on the front page of the Great Falls Tribune for November 20. Not only is this a fine recognition of Mrs. Jacobs' accomplishments, it is also a boost to all librarians. Increasingly they are amking their communities aware of them and of their libraries.

****

LSA Memorandum, issued by the United States Office of Education to give news of progress under the Library Services Act, devotes some space to Montana in its December 2 issue. One item calls attention to the new cooperative library card scheme, whereby registered borrowers from any library from the Northwest Montana and the Five Valleys Federations will have their cards honored at any library in these federations.

The other item mentions the photographic copy service at the Missoula Public Library, now available to all public libraries in the state.

****

The following is copied from Road-Runner, the publication that Catherine Chadwick is issuing on behalf of Arizona Library Extension; it is so pertinent that we thought it well to call the attention of Montana Librarians to it:

PUBLIC RELATIONS SUMMARY

1. Make your library interesting and the newspapers and other outlets will be glad to publicize it for you.
2. Make freinds with your local publicity agents.
3. Remember that good public relations start at the desk.
4. Use your local resources - history, collections, art, organizations, etc.
5. Open new horizons.
6. A book column or library news column is good.
7. Read newspapers and see what you can do to help groups or agencies in your community.
8. Don't just "sit on your collection"; get out in the community
9. Know where to get information if you haven't it.
10. Know your limitations - don't overreach yourself, but keep trying to give a more complete service.

****

MONTANA DAY

Response to the request by the Montana Chamber of Commerce that libraries help in the observation of Montana Day on November 8th was very good. All school libraries are now on the SLEC mailing list and reports came in from these libraries too, telling of special displays and programs. Space does not permit a complete report but a special note and honorable mention should be given to several libraries for an exceptionally fine program.

The Laurel Public Library had a most effective display of books and pictures featuring historic sites, Montana authors and books written about Montana. The local press gave the display excellent coverage. Frances Fenton, Librarian, has sent several glossy prints for SLEC file and for use in Montana Libraries. The Laurel High School also reports a fine display for that library.

The Darby Library had an exciting and eventful Day. The new and attractive log building there is a combination library and museum and is an outstanding example of progress in Montana under the Library Services Act. The Darby

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Library is a member of the Five Valleys Federation and is daily showing a big improvement in services and in the fine new book collection.

Phyllis Twogood sent in a report of activities there on Montana Day. Several write-ups were previously in the newspaper inviting the public to an open house from nine in the morning until nine at night. Miss Abby Osborne, Curator of the upstairs museum was on duty all day with few breaks and other hostesses were the volunteer library staff. A refreshment table with floral arrangements in a Montana copper bowl added a festive air. The Montana flag was displayed in a window with a poster of Montana Day outlined by the state boundaries.

The children and teachers were guided through, with first an explanation of the need for Montana Day and the need to know our country's past. There were fifty books checked out during the day and many of these were chosen by children who had never been in the library before, due to travel in and out of town on the school bus. A number of children came back after school and stayed the rest of the afternoon. Several of them brought their parents for a tour of inspection. In addition to the parents there were many old timers of the area and many interested residents in the town. Few names were registered but it was estimated that about 150 guests were entertained. The Day was sponsored by the Library Staff, the Bitterroot Historical Society and the MIA History Group. There is an excellent collection of books on Montana history there and of course much fascinating material in the museum so that everyone had a most profitable visit.

As a result of the Day, the teachers have asked if they may bring classes back to the library when they can have more time to teach the use of its facilities, arrangements have been made for out-of-town children to be excused during school hours to use the library and there has been a terrific run on material on Indians and Northwest history.

****

THE LIBRARY SERVICES ACT AND SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Because of the recent passage of the Library Services Act, the Board of Directors of the American Association of School Librarians feels that at this time it is important for school and public librarians to review the distinctive functions of school library service and public library service and to distinguish clearly between them. Therefore, the Board of the American Association of School Librarians wishes to confirm the following statement from Public Library Service: "Public Library Service to schools is not a substitute for library within the school. The public library activities should be designed to encourage the growth of school libraries."

The Board of the American Association of School Librarians believes that school library services planned, financed and administered by the Board of Education, are a necessary part of a good educational program. The Board believes further that the development and improvement of such library service to provide for children in school the library resources that are related to the curriculum and needed for an effective school program are primary responsibilities of school administrators and school librarians.

There are many ways in which school librarians can be of service in the implementation of the Library Services Act: (1) by planning and

participating in the extension and improvement for library service in rural areas through public libraries; (2) by recruitment of young people for work in libraries; and (3) by cooperation in the development of plans for demonstrations under the Act.

The Board of the American Association of School Librarians takes this opportunity to point out that the purpose of the Library Services Act is "to promote the further extension by the several states of public library services to rural areas." It believes that if funds provided by this Act were used to finance a library within a school, such use would be contrary to the intent of this legislation, and would deter the development of school libraries within the schools.

The Board of the American Association of School Librarians wishes also to enlist the understanding and support of public library personnel for the continuing development of school library service which is an integral part of school administration and of instruction. Public Library personnel can provide such support through interpretation to the lay public of this statement and the statements herein quoted from Public Library Service.

****

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MEMBERSHIP AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1957

Adams, Geraldine
Missoula County & Public Library
Missoula, Montana

Anderson, Mrs. Helen E.
Public Library, Great Falls, Montana

Antunes, Mrs. Mary
Public Library, Havre, Montana

Baldwin, Miss Grace F.
High School Library, Box 96
Box Elder, Montana

Bingham, Alicia
Victor School Library
Victor, Montana

Black, Mrs. W. M.
Toole County Library
Shelby, Montana

Blanton, Elmer H.
Box 906, Whitefish Schools
Whitefish, Montana

Bekkedal, Miss Tekla
124 Univ. Ave. Missoula Co. High
Missoula, Montana

Boepple, Mrs. O. W.
Libby High School Library
Libby, Montana

Bouchard, Joyce
1909 Wilson
Butte, Montana

Bridges, Miss Zada
Public Library, Great Falls, Montana

Bolmeier, Mrs. Merle
837 Custer, Billings, Montana

Brogan, Mrs. Margaret M.
Carnegie Public Library
Miles City, Montana

Brown, Mrs. Lucille
Glasgow High 349 3rd Ave. North
Glasgow, Montana

Bowdish, Willa
631 Quartz
Butte, Montana

Burdick, Mrs. F. S.
Plains Public Library
Plains, Montana

Campbell, Miss Kathleen R.
Montana State Univ. Library
Missoula, Montana

Carlson, Clara A.
Gallatin Co. High School Libr.
Bozeman, Montana

Cannon, Ruth C.
2011 Nevada
Butte, Montana

Carpenter, Miss Joan
Helena Jr. High Library
Helena, Montana

Catlin, Miss Florence E.
Hearst Free Library
Anaconda, Montana

Christian, Dora
538 West Broadway
Butte, Montana

Child, Mrs. Arline
School Library
Plevna, Montana

Clark, Miss Wenona
Public Library
Cut Bank, Montana

Collins, Mrs. D. L.
Woman's Club Library
Wibaux, Montana

Cone, Mrs. Frances
Plains Public Library
Plains, Montana

Coombs, Mrs. Perl
Public Library
Glendive, Montana

Crummy, Mrs. Lena
Jr. High School Library
Cut Bank, Montana

Cooper, Gertrude
Public Library
Roundup, Montana

Czernicki, Mrs. Norma
Public Library
Great Falls, Montana

Darling, Richard L.
Montana State Univ.
Missoula, Montana

Dresen, Mrs. Helen
High School Library
Cut Bank, Montana

Des Rosier, Mrs. Freda
Browning
Montana

Dufraine, Frances L.
Malmstrom Air Base Library
Great Falls, Montana

Eagle, Miss Bettie
Montana State College Libr.
Bozeman, Montana

Ekegren, Mrs. Elsie
Warm Springs Mental Hosp. Libr.
Warm Springs, Montana

Engelter, Mrs. A. C.
Public Library
Whitefish, Montana

Eveland, Mrs. Lilly F.
Liberty County Library
Chester, Montana

Ewing, Mrs. Helen
Carnegie City-County Libr.
Glasgow, Montana

Fallang, Mrs. Sarah
Carnegie Library
Big Timber, Montana

Fenton, Miss Frances
Public Library
Laurel, Montana

Fillenworth, Mrs. Mabel F.
Circle
Montana

Fisher, Miss Katherine
Bozeman Public Library
Bozeman, Montana

Fitzgerald, Floy
301 Second
Hamilton, Montana

Fowler, Mrs. Diantha M.
622 Sixth Street
Whitefish, Montana

Fulmer, Mrs. T. G.
711 Maple Street
Anaconda, Montana

George, Mrs. Gladys
Public Library
Missoula, Montana

Glass, Mrs. Mary Story
Hamilton High School
Hamilton, Montana

Grieve, Mrs. Robert H.
Public Library
Roundup, Montana

Grawe, Mildred
Public Library
Kalispell, Montana

Griffith, Miss Irene
Z. J. Loussac Public Library
Anchorage, Alaska

Griffith, Mrs. Winifred
1847 Alderson
Billings, Montana

Hagerty, Mrs. Mary
Public Library
Great Falls, Montana

Hagie, Mrs. W. R.
Choteau County Free Library
Fort Benton, Montana

Hanson, Mrs. Berenice A.
Roosevelt County Library
Wolf Point, Montana

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Harstad, Mrs. K. H.
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Glendive, Montana

Haskins, Miss Inez C.
Butte High School Library
Butte, Montana

Hassell, Mrs. Martha A.
Veterans' Administration Center
Fort Harrison, Montana

Heathcote, Miss Lesley
Montana State College Library
Bozeman, Montana

Herrig, Mrs. Robert F.
Lincoln County Free Library
Libby, Montana

Hileman, Miss Margaret
Bozeman Public Library
Bozeman, Montana

Holland, Mrs. Mildred O.
Big Horn County Library
Hardin, Montana

Hughes, Mrs. Carmella
Browning Elementary Sch. Library
Browning, Montana

Hunter, Mrs. Bertha
Bridger High School Library
Bridger, Montana

Innes, Mary L.
Dillon Public Library
Dillon, Montana

Ivankovich, Miss Eleanor
High School Libr. 408 E. Commercial
Anaconda, Montana

Jacobs, Mrs. Alma S.
Public Library
Great Falls, Montana

James, Miss Alice
3234 Third Ave. So. Clinic Library
Great Falls, Montana

Johnson, Viola E.
Carnegie City Library
Kalispell, Montana

Jun, Mrs. Dorothy K
2218 4th Ave. No. High Sch. Libr.
Great Falls, Montana

Kuhns, Frederick I.
1123 Yale
Billings, Montana

Kilroy, Miss Loretta
Public Library
Great Falls, Montana

King, Mrs. Mary
Box 404
Stevensville, Montana

Kittleson, Mrs. Sarah
Public Library
Sidney, Montana

Knight, Mrs. Mary E.
Moccasin High School
Moccasin, Montana

Kuenning, Mrs. Ethel H.
16 No. Rodney St. Apt. 6
Helena, Montana

Little, Mrs. Cyril
212 7th S. E.
Sidney, Montana

Lonsworth, Mrs. Ruth O.
SLEC
Missoula, Montana

Lucius, Mrs. Alta J.
School Libraries
Conrad, Montana

Lucy, Miss Virginia
Public and County Library
Missoula, Montana

McDonald, Miss Rita
Montana State College Library
Bozeman, Montana

McDonnell, Mrs. Anne
Historical Soc. of Montana
Helena, Montana

McGuire, Walter
Western Montana College
Dillon, Montana

Mart, Mrs. Doris
Garfield County Library
Jordan, Montana

Marie Jean, Sister
Anaconda Central High School
Anaconda, Montana

Marmont, Mrs. Marguerite
Toole County Free Library
Shelby, Montana

Maureen, Sister
College of Education Library
Great Falls, Montana

Micka, Mrs. Thomas J.
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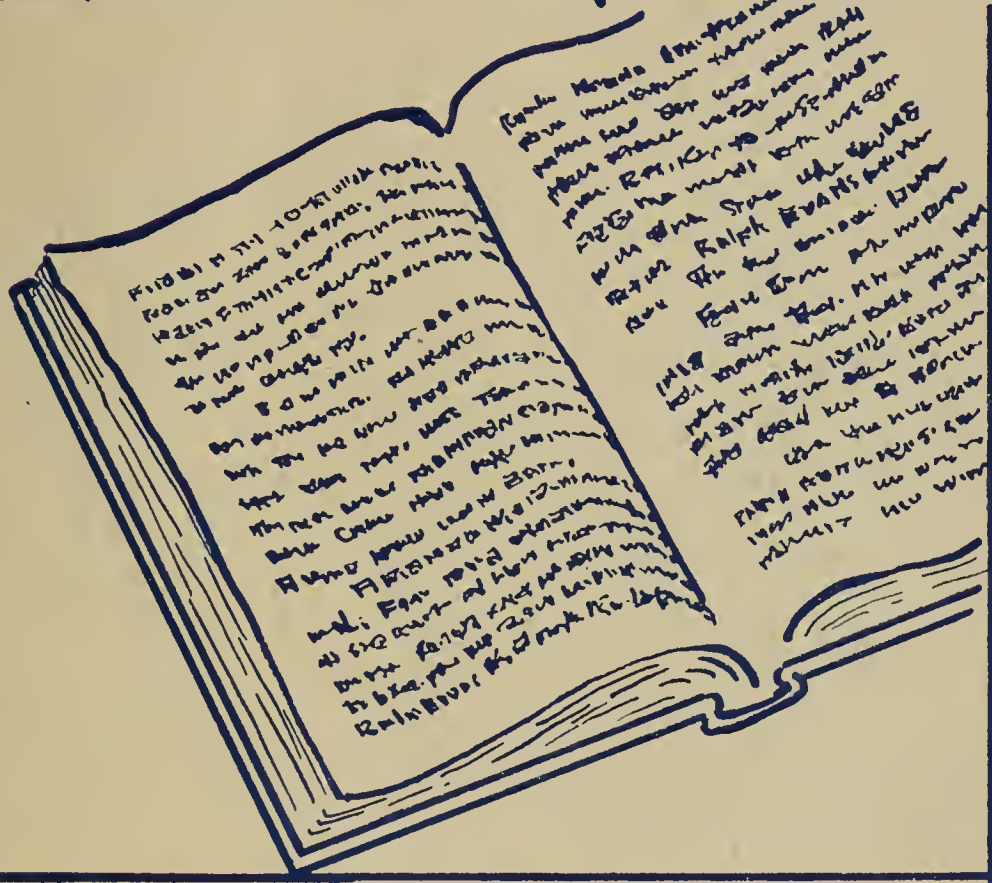

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THE

MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 3, No. 3 April 1958

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PRESIDENT'S

FOREWORD

Workshops will be my subject for this issue. Since the year I attended one at the University of Iowa I have been convinced that for Montana libraries these workshops were a must. It was the small regional gathering that I had in mind because our state covers so great an area. There would be many held at intervals and in many sections of the state. Numberwise each would be small so that individuals would have a voice as the work moved along. But the mechanics of such a project were way beyond our state set up that time. So I dreamed on, some years passed by, and then during this term as president I have attended two workshops of my dream.

The first one came in September and I wrote about it in Montana Libraries. On February 8th the real one was held. I say real because the new quarters of the Extension Commission have so many fine possibilities for a workshop.

By nine-thirty that Saturday morning the staff had the building ready for company, Members of the Northwest Montana and Five Valleys Federations of Libraries. Cars began to slide into the parking space. Librarians, board members and trustees stamped the snow from their feet and joined the lively how-de-do session with cups of steaming coffee and a variety of doughnuts.

Mrs. Robert Herrig presided; the assembly wrote questions madly as they listened to Mr. Richard Darling briefly sketch the essentials of a book weeding policy; and the meeting was off to a good start. Group participation was a joy to hear as they discussed the questions submitted.

Before lunch Miss Heathcote, Librarian at Montana State College, and Miss Campbell, Librarian at Montana State University, joined us. Mr. H. Eugene Miles, Chairman of the State Citizen's Committee for the National Library Week and Dr. John Barnett, State Chairman of Operations Library of the Junior Chamber of Commerce described their part in the National Library Week Campaign. Mrs. Ruth Longworth reported on the ALA Mid-winter meeting in Chicago.

At noon the spacious Commission Headquarters became a lunch room and the workshop continued while we enjoyed delicious food. There is much to be said about keeping a one day workshop together for the entire time.

After lunch we assembled in a darkened space of the stack area where 2 films were shown. Mr. Darling used one of the film strips produced by the Weston Woods Studios and read the text as the pictures were flashed on the screen. The second film was a fine story of what a good library has to offer to all members of the family.

Then back we went to the main assembly room to discuss some more of those questions. The splendid give and take, the helping one another is one of the values of a workshop. Out of this came the decision to loan books on certain subjects to other libraries in the region and in return use their collection on the same subject. The plea for more stories about basketball sprouted this plan but it could apply to many fields. Policies on fines, lost books, methods of interesting adult readers,

publicity ideas, and financial problems were the subjects of some of the questions.

We need many workshops; we need them throughout the state. It was good to share these discussions with board members, trustees, and friends. Altogether they numbered between 40 and 50. I offer Gene Miles' comment as my closing remark. He said, as he faced the group, "I thought women were concerned with libraries, but look at all these men."

D.E.W.

****

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ADULT EDUCATION

The field of adult education is beginning to call forth some attention in various parts of the State. Of course, most work done by public libraries is actually adult education, and at this time very few librarians in Montana have the time or the help to go beyond the conventional library services. But the demand for adult education may increase, and it is something to be kept in the back of the mind for some rosy future.

In this connection, Eleanor Phinney, Executive Secretary of the Adult Services Division of the ALA has called attention to the increasing number of articles on adult education that are appearing in popular magazine. Would you like the Quarterly to carry more material on adult education?

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Editorial

The question of printing vs. mimeographing has come up from time to time, and I think we would all do well to consider the matter with care. Montana Libraries has to be printed because it is issued by a State Commission; this gives it the advantage of being able to use cuts and different sizes of type. Ruth Longworth has certainly been doing a fine job with it this year, and it has gained much in attractiveness.

The Idaho Librarian started out as a mimeographed publication, but about a year and a half ago, it switched to printing. The only noticeable change has been that they can't use as much material as formerly. Cuts have been used very sparingly, for they are expensive, and the typography is not at all outstanding. In order to afford the luxury of printing, the ISLA has had to raise dues.

The Oregon Library News, at least up until last summer, was mimeographed and was a straightforward sheet of news and announcements, with no attempt to dress it up.

The Alberta Library Association Bulletin is also memeographed and its interest is enhanced by the use of line drawings and similar devices.

Washington is served by the Washington Library News, which is issued in printed form by the State Library and is similar in format to our Montana Libraries.

British Columbia has really taken the plunge. For many years, the BCLA issued the B.C.L.A. Bulletin, a coverless, printed, unpretentious publication. With the April issue of 1957 it blossomed out with fine paper, outstanding typography, woodcuts and other art reproductions. It was printed on the press of Robert R. Reid, of Vancouver, obviously a fine craftsman. Somewhere along the line, the publication changed its name and it is now the British Columbia Library Quarterly, still printed by Mr. Reid. Next time I am talking to British Columbians I shall try to find out how the transformation came about.

The PNLA Quarterly has gained a nation-wide reputation, not only for its contents, but also for its format and typography. The PNLA Board is trying to cut down the cost of the Quarterly, but it is highly uncertain how successful this will be. A basic figure is quoted, and then "footnotes, cuts and pages of lists set in eight point type extra." Of course the phrase in quotation marks is the crux of the whole matter. These are the things that improve the appearance of a publication, and these are equally the things that cost the money.

If librarians are going to have printed publications, they should be well done; not necessarily luxury items like the British Columbia Library Quarterly, but at least equal to Montana Libraries. Otherwise, we are much better off with a clean looking mimeographed periodical, which is far less costly in both time and money.

L.M.H.

****

(Permission to print the following abridged paper has kindly been given by Dr. Powell and by the Library Association, London. A slightly different version appeared in the Library Journal, but it is given here for the benefit of those who do not see the latter. This address was given by Dr. Powell to the Conference of the Library Association at Harrogate, England, September 18, 1957.)

"BOOKS WILL BE READ"

By Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell
Librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles

SIMPLE statement of belief, employing basic English. Articles of faith. A credo. Not a learned lecture, or a dissertation; not the abstract of a research project, or the summary of a questionnaire.

I do not have much respect for research as it is being practiced in librarianship, or for the Ph.D. programme in American library schools. At least not as preparation for library administration, as it is usually regarded. Taking a research degree no more fits one to be a librarian than it does to be a teacher. What librarianship needs is to recruit and to fit young men and women for basic librarianship--librarians who will do well, because they believe in what they are doing. Believers and doers are what we need--faithful librarians who are humble in the presence of books. To enter a library is to enter the heart of the whirlwind. To be in a library is one of the purest of all experiences. This awareness of a library's unique, even sacred nature is what should be instilled in our neophytes. The absence of this basic motivation to teach librarianship in moral, even religious terms, as a calling and a dedicated way of life, is what I most deplore in today's library education.

This preamble is meant to put me on record, to lay a foundation. I love books--by, on, and for which I live. And like to talk, of course, to share the riches life has given me; plus a lifelong passion for travel. This I owe to a book. A book of poems which my mother knew by heart, and which I was always begging her to recite to me. It and Grimm's Fairy Tales were the books of my childhood. What is the book of poems? It is by a Scot who passed through California, en route to his rendezvous with death in Samoa. Let me read the one poem from A child's garden of verses which I think was the most determining piece of literature in my life.

TRAVEL

I should like to rise and go
Where the golden apples grow;
Where below another sky
Parrot islands anchored lie,
And, watched by cockatoos and goats,
Lonely Crusoes building boats;
Where in sunshine reaching out
Eastern cities, miles about,
Are with mosque and minaret
Among sandy gardens set,
And the rich goods from near and far
Hang for sale in the bazaar;
Where the Great Wall round China goes,
And on one side the desert blows,
And with bell and voice and drum,
Cities on the other hum;
Where are forests, hot as fire,
Wide as England, tall as a spire,
Full of apes and cocoa-nuts

And the negro hunters' huts;
Where the knotty crocodile
Lies and blinks in the Nile,
And the red flamingo flies
Hunting fish before his eyes;
Where in jungles, near and far,
Man-devouring tigers are,
Lying close and giving ear
Lest the hunt be drawing near,
Or a comer-by be seen
Swinging in a palanquin;
Where among the desert sands
Some deserted city stands,
All its children, sweep and prince,
Grown to manhood ages since,
Not a foot in street or house,
Not a stir of child or mouse,
And when kindly falls the night,
In all the town no spark of light.
There I'll come when I'm a man
With a camel caravan;
Light a fire in the gloom
Of some dusty dining-room;
See the pictures on the walls.
Heroes, fights, and festivals;
And in a corner find the toys
Of the old Egyptian boys.

I did go to Egypt, in my nineteenth year, as musician on a round-the-world liner, and to other exotic countries, to the simple rhythms of this single travel poem by an equally foot-loose Scot. And this is a good way to live, I say, with life and literature wedded in equal partnership.

My thesis is that books will always be read by people, as long as there are books and people, and in spite of librarians. I am not worried about people and reading, for I have observed people reading books under all kinds of circumstances, all over the world, and without help from librarians. In The anatomy of bibliomania there is a chapter on Readers and their Reading Places, which tells of a learned German in Athens who was supposed to have a Homer printed on India-rubber, to read during his bath.

The presence of paper-back books in all countries, and in my country in such unlikely places as drugstores and supermarkets, has been a great boon for readers. TV. has not lessened reading, any more than movies or the automobile did. The desire to read is nearly as deep as the desire for food and love.

It is almost as much pleasure to observe its gratification as it is to read. On that round-the-world voyage, we musicians bunked below with the engineers. The refrigeration engineer was a Nordic who spoke sub-basic English. He was trying to learn more by reading. His unlikely text was Jean Christophe in English translation. He spent his off-shift time in his bunk, puzzling through Romain Rolland's masterpiece, calling on me to help him through the labyrinthine passages, to the music of the engineroom and the master-smell of hot oily machinery. A few years later when I was a student at the University of Dijon, I used to visit the nearby hill-village of Vezelay, from whose Romanesque basilica St. Bernard preached the third crusade. One day while toiling up the narrow street to the church, I saw an elderly man reading in a garden, seated under a flowering chestnut tree--Yeats's "great-rooted blossomer". He was pointed out to me as Romain Rolland. I longed to speak to him, yet I did not. The emotion I felt merely in seeing him, and recalling my associations with his Jean Christophe, was all the purer for not involving his personality.

Another time, years later in Los Angeles, I remember taking our sons to a neighbourhood carnival when they were little, and giving them rides on the merry-go-round. The ticket-seller was a fat woman of no visible beauty. She was reading a book, as she sold tickets. I manoeuvred into position, from where

I could see what she was reading. It was Colette's delicate love story called Cheri.

Now our sons are grown and married, and we live in the country, on the ocean's edge, thirty miles from campus. Last summer, a city family rented the house next to us, and their four daughters, ranging from seventeen to nine, spent the days on the sandy beach, sunning and bathing, playing and reading. Yes, reading, all four of them lying there on their stomachs, reading the Odyssey, Ivanhoe, Huckleberry Finn, and Punda, the Tiger Horse (a zebra, of course). I made the mistake of asking the girls where they had obtained these books, for their swift answer was scornful of my ignorance.

"From the Bookmobile, of course!" meaning the Malibu Bookmobile of the Los Angeles County Public Library, serving a territory of 3,300 square miles, which came once a week with Homer, Scott, and Mark Twain, even down to the sands of the sea, bringing "tales which holdeth children from play and old men from the chimney corner."

One of the joys of my middle-age has been in reading the book called Islandia, a vast utopian novel written secretly by an American professor of admiralty law, and published posthumously in 1942. I have talked much about this masterpiece by Austin T. Wright, even published an essay about it, trying to get it back in print; and everywhere I have talked, in many parts of the U.S.A. and to all kinds of audiences, there was always at least one person present who had read the book and was thereby a fellow Islandian, and who came forward afterward to speak the language of the faraway country. One young man said he had found the volume on the bookshelf of his aunt, during a boyhood visit to her ranch in the White Mountains of Arizona, and that he subsequently read it four times before he left his teens. Another time a woman told me that she had learned about it in an excited letter from her son, who was serving on a submarine in the Pacific during World War II, where he had found the book in the ship's library. Soon after his letter came, she was informed by the Secretary of the Navy that her son had been lost, when the submarine and all aboard had presumably been sunk by enemy action. Now, she said, she reads Islandia once a year in memory of her boy.

In northern New Mexico, where I have vacationed each summer for the past five years, I always see near Taos a watermelon truck parked alongside an irrigation ditch the Spaniards call an acequia. One summer as I passed there, I observed the Mexican boy who sold the melons, lying on his stomach in the grass, reading a book. I did not have the wit to stop and see what he was reading. The next year as I went by, he was selling a melon. And this last summer I saw him washing out his shirt in the acequia. I hope when I go there next year, he will again be reading, and if so, I shall certainly stop and check his title.

This simple act of reading, the way of man with a book, is universal, transcending time and space, so that sight of the Taos boy reading in the roadside grass made me think of another reader, old George Saintsbury, portrayed by Helen Waddell "in the Augustan twilight of the house of his last inhabiting, a solitary indomitable figure with straggling gray hair and black skullcap, gaunt as Merlin and islanded in a fast encroaching sea of books...reading, reading, reading, through the small hours in familiar chair, with two tall candlesticks behind it. And their

light falls not on his face, but on the open book."

Books will be read? Of course they will, forever and always, regardless of how remote from books we librarians become, as a result of bad leadership in recent years, which has led us after the false gods of housekeeping, into the desert of jargon. Talking about techniques has become for many a substitute for reading. Too busy to read, they say. Fatal admission, I say, made by those who thereby disqualify themselves as librarians. There is no substitute for reading. Certainly not talking about books, or listening to talkers.

I used to be in demand as a speaker at the dedication of library buildings, until I said that the building is the least important factor in a library situation, occupying last place after books and staff.

Books are, of course, the most important, for a roomful of books, without any attendant, to which knowing readers have access, is a library. But when there is more than a roomful, when there are stacks of books in the complex arrangement of a great public or research library, then the people in charge, those with the keys, are gods indeed. And if the prospective reader is unknowing and in need of help and the librarians are unreading, unwilling, gadgety, and ambitious only for self-advancement through the fringes of benefit to the throne of administration, then pity the poor reader--he is better off in drugstore and supermarket.

What I am saying is that the two chief attributes of a good librarian are that he be a reader of books, and a servant of those in need of help. These two things are born in people, and can be encouraged and stimulated, educated and disciplined.

Given these two motivations in a young person, all the rest of the housekeeping operations can be taught, in schools and on the job. Give me young library school graduates who come to their first jobs long on enthusiasm and belief and short on housekeeping techniques. They can be quickly taught the latter in the course of their work, for enthusiasm makes learning swift and easy. But if they are graduated as cynical and unbelieving technicians, ambitious for a quick climb to the top of the ladder, nothing can be done to reform them.

The trouble is, the schools are admitting students without these two basic attributes of eagerness to read and desire to serve readers. I do not like some of the questionnaires they send out to persons whom the candidate has given as references. They are often long forms, with a list of qualities to

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My idea of a form is simpler. I would ask only three questions: Does the candidate read books? Does he like to serve people? Has he the ability to study and to learn?

Such a student can be imbued with belief in the opportunities and the challenges of librarianship as a dedicated way of life, only if his teachers are believers. From the present literature of library education one gets the impression that the teachers are more concerned with the degree structure, technicalities of credits and curricula and with such questions as to whether or not a library school Dean should also hold the position of Librarian.

The fact that American librarianship has been dominated in recent years by those who have no real interest in books is reflected also in the present pattern of American library associations, organizations and conferences, which have become deserts of bureaucratic shop-talk, of housekeeping business, and of the proliferation of committees, to such a degree as to take the heart out of librarians who, if they persist in attending national conferences, wander about in search of bookish spokesmen and leaders.

By their language shall ye know them. Listen to this recent statement of a committee of American library educators, in determining its responsibilities:

1. Continuous study and review of changing needs for library education, development of educational programmes, and continuing education of library personnel.

2. Conduct of activities and projects within its areas of responsibility.

3. Synthesis of the consideration by library educators and practising librarians of education for librarianship.

4. Representation and interpretation of library education in contact with other educational groups.

5. Stimulation of the development of librarians engaged in its type of activity, and stimulation of participation by members in appropriate type-of-library divisions.

6. Planning and development of programmes of study and research which will improve and extend library education for the total profession.

This is English--committee English,

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written by a team, polysyllabic, desiccated, lifeless. My impression is that the educationists and the social scientists have done this to us--deadened not only the language of librarianship, but library work itself by their unfeeling for life.

When Patricia Paylo e, President of the South-Western Library Association, representing Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona, published in the Wilson Library Bulletin her presidential address called "The heart of the matter", in which she deplored the absence of bookish and humane programmes of instruction in many American library schools, the response from readers filled columns of subsequent issues of that good periodical. From all parts of the land, from all kinds of librarians in varied libraries, came a rising Amen, indicating to me that American librarianship, as represented by many of its administrators and library educators, is out of touch with the deepest needs of the rank and file.

If this trend toward bureaucratization and mechanization continues, I predict a revolution, not by librarians, but by readers--townspeople, students, and teachers--those who use the library in their need for knowledge and delight, who think of the library as a temple, and who sicken of social scientists and personnel psychologists, of documentalists and gadgeteers, in places of power. These good people, who expect libraries to be manned by librarians, will, one fine day, drive the pretenders into the streets, saying "If you choose to worship false gods, do it elsewhere, not in the libraries." They will take it upon themselves to operate the libraries in the way they were operated in the good old days, with simple belief, faith, and joy, and with these words over the doorway:

"Have as few rules as possible, and break them all whenever necessary."

The handwriting is there. More and more non-librarians are being appointed to high posts by executives who do not like what they see passing for librarians. There is also a trend toward taking top library administrators out of their posts and making them some other kind of administrator--which seems to me an admission that the person had been in the wrong work all his life. I will not admit any calling, other than the ministry and medicine, higher than that of librarianship, when practised at its best.

There is a belief that the principles of management, whether applied to librarianship, banking, or undertaking, can be taught without reference to what the principles are to be applied to. Library management without books is the

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omelette sans eggs, Hamlet sans prince. Take books out of library education, and what's left is a puppet show called human engineering.

Books will be read, yes, and also life will be lived--and life comes first--life in which books are as basic as food and air.

I can speak at first-hand about American libraries, all kinds, in all parts of the United States, for I am a timeless traveller and library visitor. Wherever I am, I make for the nearest library to see how it goes with them, and also to get my hands on books. I am a believer in the tactile, as well as the visual joys of librarianship. I like the feel of books, as well as the feelings they engender. The motives of a New Englander and of a South-Westerner, in entering the public libraries of Boston and El Paso, are identical. He wants to know and to learn, to confirm or deny, test or prove, to merge with or escape from life; and whatever his motive or his need, it will be recognized and satisfied, in no matter what library he enters, in what city, state, or country, if books are still basic in that library. For the book is the common key to the mind and heart, no matter the language in which it is printed, and readers and librarians are a universal brotherhood.

Emphasis on new buildings in the post-Carnegie era has resulted in better reader environment. If one is driven by a passion for knowledge, as scholars and a few lay people are, one will endure much discomfort, provided he has the book he wants in hand. Uncomfortable chairs, poor light, and lack of heat or ventilation, are as nothing when one is enthralled by a book. Yet I do not recommend this kind of monastic discipline for even the hardiest, and we know that the general public is not attracted by such conditions. When a new building is opened, with comfortable chairs and tables, diffused light, soft colours, and books and periodicals on open shelves, library use soars. And when the librarians are bookish, friendly people, then there is heaven-on-earth.

I believe in good housekeeping, in work simplification, and in the use of modern devices to relieve drudgery. But I am not in favour of wrapping each book in cellophane or of issuing gloves to the staff. Not a day should pass but that every librarian, in every library on earth, regardless of how high he is in the administrative hierarchy, should handle books. Remember the myth of Hercules and Antaeus? In library work likewise, when a librarian loses physical contact with books, his strength goes. He becomes indistinguishable from administrators anywhere--of stores, hospitals, banks, cemeteries. And he becomes a foreigner to those librarians--still in a majority, thank God--who live, touch, and breathe books, eagerly, lovingly, usefully, rewardingly. And who read books that they may know more, to be able better to serve people, or who read books for simple delight, in order that the world, at once cruel and kind, be made more bearable, more adorable.

Meanwhile as Aldous Huxley wrote, "Time flows like an unstaunched wound", and who among us has read more than a fraction of the books? Draw your own moral, my colleagues, and let us go about our business, our craft, our fine art of librarianship. Books will be read, in spite of unreading librarians. Give us more literate librarians in fine libraries, and the reading of books will be measureless. There is hope in this prospect, and joy.

****

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws proposes the following amendments to meet what are felt to be current and long-standing needs of the Association. These amendments will be presented to the membership at the annual meeting in May, 1958, at Billings. Printing of these proposed changes in the MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY shall be recognized as constituting notice to members as required by Article VII of the Constitution.

PROPOSAL NO. 1. (To make office of Treasurer a two-year term)

That the present article IV, Sec. 2 of the Constitution which reads:

> Term of Office. The term of office shall be one year or until new officers are elected

be amended to read:

> Term of Office. The term of office shall be one year, with the exception that the office of Treasurer shall be for a two-year term, or until new officers are elected.

PROPOSAL NO. 2. (To make Legislative and Montana Authors Committees Standing Committees)

That Article V, Sec. 1, of the By-Laws, which concerns Standing Committees and which now includes the Publicity Committee and the membership Committee, be amended to include also the Legislative Committee and the Montana Authors Committee. The purposes of these committees are defined as follows:

> Legislative Committee. The Committee shall consider all legislation pertaining to libraries in Montana and make recommendations to the Association. The Committee shall also make arrangements for the Association to be represented during legislative sessions at which library legislation of interest to the Association is being considered.
>
> Montana Authors Committee. This Committee shall work closely with the PNLA Committee on Collection of Biographical Data on Northwest Authors and initiate and/or cooperate in any other studies concerned with Montana authors.

PROPOSAL NO. 3. (To provide for the organization of divisions.)

That a new Article VI, entitled "Divisions" be added to the By-Laws,

and that the present Article VI, entitled "Parliamentary Authority" be renumbered Article VII, and that the present Article VII, entitled "Amendment" be renumbered Article VIII.

The new Article VI would then read:

ARTICLE VI
DIVISIONS

Sec. 1. Formation of Divisions. Upon recommendation of the Executive Board, a new division may be formed by not less than ten members by a majority vote of the Association present and voting at any annual conference; provided that, at least six months prior to the annual conference, the ten or more members submit a petition for the formation of the division to the Executive Board and signify their intention to become charter members; and provided also that those members submitting the petition be actively engaged in the work that will be the special field of interest of the division.

Sec. 2. Officers. The officers of the division shall be a chairman, a vice chairman who is chairman-elect, and a secretary-treasurer.

Sec. 3. Executive Board. The officers of the division shall constitute the Executive Board of the division.

Sec. 4. Meetings. Annual meetings shall be held, concurrently with those of the Association.

PROPOSAL NO. 4. (To relieve Treasurer of the chairmanship of the Membership Committee)

That the last sentence of Article IV, Sec. 3d of the Constitution, which reads, "In addition, the treasurer shall serve as chairman of the Membership Committee as hereinafter provided," be deleted.

PROPOSAL NO. 5. (To relieve Treasurer of chairmanship of the Membership Committee)

That Article V, Sec. 1a, of the By-Laws be re-written as follows:

Membership. The Committee shall endeavor to enlist a large and active membership in the Montana State Library Association.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Merwin M. Moores
Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.
Merwin M. Moores, Chairman
Marjorie J. Moores

A.L.A. MIDWINTER CONFERENCE JANUARY 1958

An institute on state field consultant service, directed by Gretchen Knief Schenk, preceded the conference on January 24 - 26. This was the first institute of its kind, sponsored jointly by the A.L.A.'s Public Library Division's Coordinating Committee for the Library Services and the A.L.A.'s Library Administration Division's Section on Personnel Administration. Attendance of 116 included representatives from forty-two states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canada, India and the Union of South Africa.

Objectives of the Institute were to provide an opportunity for the new field consultant to analyse and understand his role and for the experienced consultant to reassess his role. This was done through a variety of techniques, with content moving from the philosophy of consultant service to its practical applications.

The Library Services Branch was represented on matters pertaining to the Act at the Midwinter meeting by John G. Lorenz, Acting Director, Evelyn Day Mullen and Wilfred L. Morin, Library Extension Specialists. Mr. Lorenz addressed the meeting of the American Association of Library Trustees on January 28 and the general meeting of the membership on January 29th.

The joint workshop of the State Library Division and the Library Services Branch, which was held on January 27th, had on its agenda the presentation and discussion of State Plans and programs of four of the states. An evening session was concerned with other aspects of the Library Services Act.

Thirty-nine states were represented and 125 trustees in attendance at the meetings of the American Association of Library Trustees. Mrs. Leo Graybill represented Montana at this conference. I had time for only a portion of one of these meetings, but was delighted with the enthusiasm of the trustees and excited over their plans. The Actions Committee is thinking in terms of big issues such as;

(1) Scholarships from private foundations to tackle the problem of recruitment--not $100 to $500 a year but full scholarships from freshman to professional librarian;

(2) Labor saving devices requested from City Councils in such a manner they will be accepted for economy reasons;

(3) Expanded building programs for new modern buildings and modernizing of obsolescent buildings where new construction is not practicable.

The A.L.A. Council met on Wednesday, January 29th and Thursday, January 30th, with Lucille M. Morsch, President, presiding. Chief business at the Wednesday meeting was the reports of the Nominating Committee and the Constitution and By-laws Committee and a vote on candidates and by-laws revision by...

the membership. Membership participation at Midwinter meetings was discussed, preliminary to further discussion on Thursday. Helen M. Focke, Chairman of the Council Committee on Membership Participation at A.L.A. Midwinter Meetings, presented the question to Council. I am unable at this time to report on the results of the discussion.

My attendance was limited to the Wednesday meeting, due to commitments in Eastern Montana on Friday and Saturday. A report of action taken by Council will be presented at M.S.L.A. in Billings.

Ruth O. Longworth

****

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NEWS FROM THE S.L.E.C.

On January 8th a Library Problems Clinic was held at Commission Headquarters, conducted by Richard Darling. Fourty-seven librarians and Board members attended from Northwest Montana Federation of Libraries and the Five Valleys Federation. Problems of all sorts were presented and solutions offered, both by Mr. Darling and by discussion from the group. A decision was made to exchange collections of books that had served their purpose in the local community, using the Commission as a clearing house by means of lists, but effecting the exchange directly between the libraries.

H. Eugene Miles, Chairman of National Library Week for Montana and Dr. John Barnett, Operation Library Chairman, addressed the group, prior to lunch which was served by Persis Darling and the Commission Staff. Kathleen Campbell, Lesley Heathcote and Doris Wilson attended the workshop as guests.

****

The Hill County Friends of the Library entertained the Secretary of the Commission at lunch on February 18th at Havre. It was a most pleasant occasion and a gratifying experience to see the enthusiasm and interest of so many fine lay people.

The group is sponsoring a memorial collection for the library. Besides a large and impressive board in the library inscribed with the donors' names, a leather-bound book is to be provided, listing the donors and giving a short biographical sketch of each.

Mr. Leonard Faber and Mr. Oscar Hoiseth, two of the Hill County Commissioners, attended the luncheon. Both have received a pressing invitation to meet with us in Billings--as were all of the ladies present--and both have promised to come if it is at all possible.

****

On February 26th, the Secretary met with the Board of the Livingston Public Library. Mr. and Mrs. Tryson, Mrs. Tracy and Mrs. Moulton of Gardiner representing the P.T.A. of that city were there, to investigate the possibilities of extended library service out of Livingston to Gardiner. Mrs. Lloyd Griffith, Chairman of the Board, Robert Shenkle, Orley Short and Helen Ross, Librarian were present. The Board was most favorable to the suggestion of broader service. Much of the county is now being served by the city system on a fee basis. The necessity of county support was stressed and the decision was unanimous that in that area, a bookmobile would serve admirably for the surrounding outlying areas. A Friends of the Library Group will in all probability be organized in the near future.

****

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

As readers may have noticed, the Montana Library Quarterly is now following something of a pattern in its contents. The July issue is taken up completely by the proceedings of the annual meeting held in May. Separate papers may be held over until the October issue, but, as pointed out to the Editor, to have the main body of proceedings in one issue makes for ease of use. The membership list and the report of the Nominating Committee are carried in the January issue and the April issue is largely devoted to the tentative program for the annual meeting and to information about accommodations in the host community.

For October this year, we are tentatively planning on a school library issue, which will be sent to all school librarians and teacher-librarians in the State regardless of whether or not they are members. Some time in the next year, we want to call attention to the encouragement of reading by young people so successfully being done by the State 4-H Leaders.

If there are any other special areas that members think should be covered, the Publications Committee would be glad to hear about them. The Editor would also like to receive from members any talks or papers given by themselves or others that would be of interest to the librarians of the State.

****

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LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

P. L. 597, 84th Congress
(2nd Session)
February 1, 1958

Highlights after 12 months in operation

Excerpt from report of John Lorenz

Participation

Forty-five States, Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands are now administering approved plans for the extension and development of public library service to rural areas. All States and Territories but Delaware, Indiana, Wyoming, and Puerto Rico have submitted plans.

Counties

Over 300 rural counties across the Nation with populations totaling more than 7,500,000 children and adults are receiving new or improved library services under the program. Forty-one of these counties had no public library within their borders prior to the Act.

State Library Agencies - responsible for administering the Act, have been able to strengthen their staffs by adding more than 100 trained, experienced librarians and over 80 clerks and bookmobile operators to improve rural library service.

Books - to relieve the great scarcity of book and other information materials in rural areas, a large proportion of the funds, over $6,500,000, is being used to buy these materials.

Bookmobiles

Approximately 90 bookmobiles and over 30 other vehicles have already been purchased to bring books to rural residents.

Regional library systems

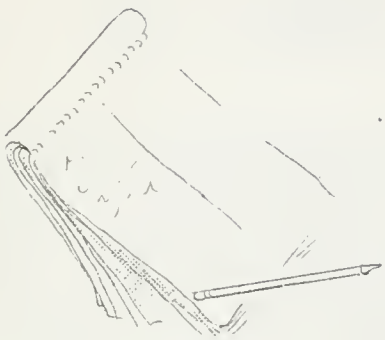
To achieve the most efficient and effective library service to rural areas, most State library agencies are organizing or assisting in the development of county libraries or regional libraries serving two or more counties. State plans under the Library Services Act indicate that over 120 county regional library projects have been established or will be set up before the end of Fiscal Year 1958. Bookmobile service and projects involving cooperation between libraries and areas without libraries play an important part in this development program.

State appropriations

State funds for the extension and development of public library service to rural areas have increased 38% since 1956.

****

"FOLLOW THE BIRDS" TO VICTORIA, B.C., SEPTEMBER 4-6.



NEWS AND NOTES

Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has an article published in the March issue of Western Horseman, written in collaboration with Elizabeth Harrison, "Marcus Daly's Western Champions" is the title.

****

In Your directory of Montana librarians, please add: Alice James, Great Falls Clinic, Great Falls.

****

Rita McDonald, Assistant Secretary to M.S.L.E.C., visited Darby and Hamilton libraries on February 24th and 25th. On Monday evening she addressed a large group of interested people in Hamilton on the topic "Why M.I.A.". Rita is State History Chairman of the Montana Institute of the Arts.

****

The Ronan High School sponsored a most successful book bazaar, March 14th. This is an annual affair for Ronan and was used this year to introduce National Library Week in that city. Feature of the bazaar was an art contest, depicting any literary characters or theme and open to individual students of Ronan, Charlo and St. Ignatious. Too, there was a popular advertising contest where each competitor offered a display to advertise a particular type of book. A dinner honoring several western Montana authors was a feature of the occasion.

****

The Glendive Public Library has a fine new room for its Children's Library, according to Perl Coombs. Space that was earlier filled with museum cases and displays, adjoining the present juvenile area, has been made available. New paint, low shelving and attractive new furniture will make a most delightful spot for Glendive's young library patrons.

****

Richard Darling was guest speaker at the Lewis and Clark Parent and Teachers Association, on Monday, February 17th in Missoula. He spoke on how P.T.A. can assist in elementary school libraries.

****

Did you all see where Inez Herrig made the Wilson Library Bulletin? (February 1958, page 437)

****

The SLEC has issued a mimeographed pamphlet entitled "The Library Services Act in Montana: Questions and Answers." This is a very thorough coverage of everything that can be thought of in connection with the L.S.A. and every librarian should have a copy. If anyone can

think up another question, it should be addressed promptly to Mrs. Longworth at the Commission.

****

"Lady, Drop that Pencil Dater!"

The most important part of library work is bringing books and people together; everything else that we do works toward this end. This is undoubtedly a truism, but it cannot be said too often. To find the time for this main purpose, librarians should take advantage of every possible mechanical device that can help them with book preparation and charging, and anything else that takes up time that could be used to better advantage. Although the initial cost of such devices may loom large, in the long run they will prove cheaper than human labor. One of the difficulties in using mechanical equipment is that very little of it has been adapted to library needs, partly because the market has been relatively small.

Now the Council on Library Resources has given a grant of nearly $15,000 to the ALA to study "the feasibility of a comprehensive research-testing-standardizing project" in materials, supplies, equipment and systems. John Ottemiller, associate librarian at Yale University is on leave of absence to direct the study. This is not a testing and standardizing program, but an inquiry into the feasibility of one. It will last six months and will carry out the following lines of inquiry: (1) make an inventory of present activity, (2) find ways of getting research-testing-standardization done, (3) seek ways of getting advice and determining needs from within the library profession, (4) explore methods of financing, and (5) select work to be done in an initial program.

This has interest for all of us, and we should follow this development closely.

****

Let's Work With Educational Groups

According to the ALA, attendance at and participation in educational association meetings by school librarians is growing rapidly. In Montana, public librarians may wish to follow the affairs of the educational groups, and when these latter meet in communities where there is no school librarian, try to arrange for the participation of the local public librarian. Even where there is a school librarian, the public librarian should not be forgotten.

****

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"Notable Children's Books"

By now you should all have received the annual list of "Notable Children's Books", issued by the Children's Services Division of the ALA. If you have not, do write to headquarters for a copy. It consists of 29 titles selected from children's books published in 1957. The committee in charge secured help from children's librarians in 15 or 20 key cities. This type of service should be especially valuable in Montana where we have such a dearth of trained children's librarians.

****

Whitefish Library in New Quarters

Whitefish reports overwhelming use of the new library quarters. In the first hour and a half after opening, 250 books were checked out, according to the Whitefish Pilot. The children and young people were especially pleased with their quarters and at one time over 65 were browsing through the shelves. The Pilot has carried excellent accounts of the Library's popularity, with pictures, and interviews with Mrs. Engelter. Congratulations and best wishes to Whitefish!

****

"Notable Books of 1957"

Again the Public Library Association has issued its annual list of Notable Books. This has appeared in all national library publications and undoubtedly has been checked by all our Montana librarians. 41 books make up this year's selection. The president of the Association points out that "in designating these as 'notable' books we are not saying that these are necessarily the 'best' books of the year, but merely that they are books especially 'worthy of note'". Thirty-seven libraries participated in the selection; it was made "on the basis of literary merit, sincerity and honesty of presentation, ability to stimulate readers to take a broader and more objective view of themselves and their neighbors, locally and internationally, and to arouse an interest in reading where such interest needs stimulation."

****

"Interesting Adult Books of 1957 for Young People"

This list started as 60 titles nominated by the Book Selection Committee of the Young Adult Services Division of the ALA. These suggestions were then circulated to librarians throughout the country who specialize in work with young adults, and from their reports on the experience they had had with the titles, 20 were finally selected. The Chairman of the Committee had this to say about the list: "The choices reveal a wide-eyed appraisal of the atomic age, a continuing interest in war literature, and a sense of humor... Young people showed decisively a preference for the facts, since only seven novels are included, and most of these are strongly derived from fact, legend, or the authors' own experiences. But laughter is not absent, and young people who fight handicaps is a theme which continues to be popular with high school readers."

****

"Parents, Children and Books"

A five-day workshop for parents, teachers and librarians will be held at the University of Washington,

Seattle, beginning July 7. It is sponsored by the School of Librarianship there and the National Book Committee, Inc. Entitled "Parents, Children and Books" this is the first time that such a national workshop has included parents.

"Recent headlines point up the need to insure our children's capacities to live and lead in a world where science and technology are vital," declared Dr. Irving Lieberman, Director of the School of Librarianship. "The chief tool we can give them is the ability to read well. An interest in reading cannot be aroused in the school and public library alone. It must be imparted by the parent in the home. Parents generally want to encourage their children to enjoy books and to become lifetime readers. This workshop should help."

According to the news release, a major objective of the workshop is to spell out an effective basis for close cooperation among parents, teachers, school librarians, and public librarians and to explain the role of each in developing the child's reading interests. At various sessions, reports will be given on the latest and best children's books; and discussions will be held on criteria for selection of the right book for the child at the right time. Suggestions also will be presented on how curiosity aroused by television, movies, and comics may lead to reading.

The workshop will consist of four-hour afternoon program sessions each day. Principal addresses will be given by nationaly-known authorities on books and reading. Books also will be on exhibit, and resource personnel will be available for consultation. Fee for the workshop will be $12.00.

For further information address: School of Librarianship, University of Washington, Seattle 5.

****

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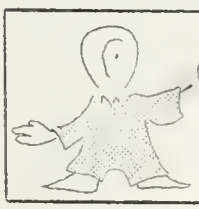

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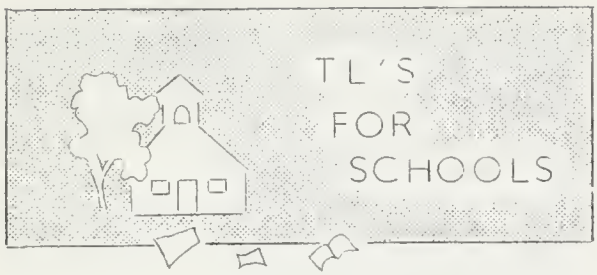

Eilene Morrison

and

Richard Darling

The meeting of the MSLA on May 2, 3, 4 in Billings is important to you. May 3 should be a red letter day for school librarians. You and your administrator should be there!

Following the MSLA meeting in 1957, a group of us petitioned the board to recognize the school librarians. In some states we realized that the school librarians have organized separately. But in Montana with our wide spread areas and many small schools, we felt our library strength would be greatest together. We requested a division for school librarians and the opportunity to plan more sessions that would concern our school problems. We knew that if MSLA hoped to have school librarians coming to the meetings, the programs had to be made worthwhile for them. There are many problems that public and school librarians have in common but there are also many others that are vital to only the one group. Therefore, the division request, and as a result the program planned for you on Saturday, May 3.

We (Dick and Eilene) and Winnafern Moore of the State Department of Public Instruction have been serving as the committee to plan the program. We think "we've done it" and with your help it should be a success.

The plans have been made with you and your administrators in mind. We hope you will encourage your superintendent or principal to join us for the day. It should be a profitable day for both of you. We have done this purposely to help make the administrators aware of your problems and to help them work out some of their library problems as administrators.

First, we have obtained Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries, U. S. Office of Education, as our guest speaker. She is a vital speaker and is interested in helping us develop a live, workable school library program in Montana. And we also have Miss Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction as our luncheon speaker. She too is, of course, vitally interested in our Montana program. She is aware of the potentialities of school libraries and of our problems in developing them.

Miss Mahar will speak Saturday morning to the entire conference on "Libraries in the Education of Youth". We plan to allow time for a question period and also time for you to chat with her at coffee time.

Plans for the day include two panel discussions. The morning panel (after coffee time) will be "Administrators and Librarians Work Together". Dean Carleton of MSU will be the moderator and Miss Mahar will be consultant. Several librarians and administrators will serve on the panel - their names appear on the program that is included with this issue. You will note that these people represent both large and small districts.

Dean Nickerson (who deserves thanks for aiding us in obtaining Miss Mahar as our speaker) will preside at the luncheon when Miss Miller is the speaker.

The afternoon panel will be "Montanans Look at School Library

Standards". Moderator will be our own Inez Herrig who serves on the national committee for school library standards. The panel members have been carefully selected to represent administrators, librarians, and the state department and also to include people who have made special studies of the problem.

The later afternoon session will be a business meeting at which (if the Association accepts our petition) we will organize and select our chairman and other officers for the next year. It will be your responsibility to select wisely. Dick, Winnafern and Eilene have served this year for you at Doris Wilson's request. But it will be your division and should be in the capable hands of school librarians.

We'll be seein' you AND your administrator on May 3!

****

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Anderson, Mrs. Ralph
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Havre, Montana

√Anderson, Mrs. Charles
735 5th Street
Havre, Montana

√Alex, Mrs. John N.
Hinghamn
Montana

Bray, Ralph E. Jr. (Trustee)
412 South Strevell Avenue
Miles City

Brown, Mrs. Kenneth (Trustee)
Miles City
Montana

Burlingame, Mrs. M. G. (Trustee)
812 South 8th Avenue
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Carey, Jr., Mrs. Emmett (Trustee)
302½ Towne Street
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Christiansen, Hazel
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Cowan, Mrs. Wm. (Annabelle)
Box Elder
Montana

Cushman, Miss Harriette
1222 South 5th
Bozeman

√Dignan, Mrs. Thomas, Sr.
603 Fifth Avenue South
Glasgow

√Dunnell, Mrs. C. A.
619 Fifth Avenue South
Glasgow

Graybill, Mrs. Leo C. (Trustee)
609 Third Avenue North
Great Falls

√Haggerty, Mrs. T. C.
1209 South 5th Avenue
Bozeman

√Haglund, Mrs. L. J.
Brockway
Montana

√Hall, Mrs. George
Circle
Montana

Hall, Mary Lee
719 Jefferson Avenue
Memphis 5, Tennessee

Henderson Mr. M. E. (Trustee)
City Manager, City Hall
Bozeman

Hilger, Mrs. R. J. (Trustee)
301 North Kendrick Avenue
Glendive

Howard, Edwin Jr. (Trustee)
902 South Third Street
Bozeman

Jackson, Mrs. Marie
Rudyard

Jones, Mrs. Vernie (Trustee)
609 North Kendrick Avenue
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Johnson, Mr. John (Trustee)
315 Grant
Glendive

✓Langen, Leonard
748 Hillside Drive
Glasgow

✓Lockhart, Mrs. Richard
Circle

Lund, Mrs. Laurids (Trustee)
Kinsey

Lunde, Theodore
1700 Central Avenue
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Manning, Harvy
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Issaquah, Washington

McMullen, Mrs. Julia E.
Mieller Apartments
Butte, Montana

Mott, Mr. George C. (Trustee)
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Miles City

✓Phillips, Mrs. Roy
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Olson, Mrs. S. A. (Trustee)
256 Prospect Drive
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✓Purdy, Mrs. Ralph
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Place, Mrs. Marian T.
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Scanlan, Mrs. J. D. (Trustee)
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Supt. of Emerson High, Bozeman

Swanson, Mr. Kenneth (Trustee)
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✓Toomey, Mr. E. G.
(life member) 815 Stuart
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Watson, Warren (Trustee)
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Warden, Mrs. Margaret S.
208 Third Avenue North
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Warden, Robert D.
208 Third Avenue North
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Wold, Amy
615 South Grand
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Wehr, Mrs. Ruth
Rudyard

MSLA PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Registration: Eastern Montana College of Education
Conference Headquarters - Education Building

Friday, May 2, 11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. Saturday, May 3, 8:00 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.
2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. 1:30 P.M. - 2:30 P.M.

FRIDAY NO-PROGRAM LUNCHEON 12:00 - 1:00 P.M. Student Union

FRIDAY MAY 2 EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

1:30 - 2:15 P.M., FIRST GENERAL SESSION, EDUCATION BUILDING, MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

Presiding: Doris E. Wilson, President
Invocation: Rev. Clarence Spellman, Rocky Mountain College
Address of Welcome (President Herbert L. Steele, Eastern Montana College of Education
(Mayor Earl Knight, Billings
Response: Mrs. Marjorie Moores, Havre
Business Meeting: President's Report

2:15 - 3:00 FILM..."THE IMPRESSIONABLE YEARS."

Presiding: Richard Darling, Missoula

3:00 - 3:15 Coffee Time - Multi-Purpose Room

3:15 - 5:00 P.M. SECOND GENERAL SESSION MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

Presiding: Miss Amy Gold, Extension Service, Family Life Spec.
"Children's Hour in the Library"
Richard Darling, Missoula

6:30 - 8:00 P.M. Dinner: Friends of the Library Student Union

Presiding: Mrs. Lois Nelson, Cut Bank
"The Librarian as an Individual"
Moderator: Dr. Lincoln J. Aikins, Eastern Montana College of Education
Panel: (names supplied later)

8:00 - 9:00 P.M. THIRD GENERAL SESSION STUDENT UNION

Presiding (to be published later)
Round table: "'Library Services' in Motion"
Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth, Chairman, Missoula
Mrs. Robert Herrig, Libby
Miss Evelyn Swant, Missoula

Mrs. Clare Smith, Miles City
Mrs. Helen Ewing, Glasgow
Mrs. Mary Antunes, Havre
Mrs. Perl Coombs, Glendive
Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Great Falls

SATURDAY MAY 3

7:00 - 8:00 A.M. Breakfast Women's Residence Hall

9:00 - 10:15 A.M. FOURTH GENERAL SESSION MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

Presiding Eilene Morrison, Bozeman
"Libraries in Education of Youth"
Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries.

10:15 - 10:30 Coffee Time

10:30 - 12:00 "Public Libraries Reach out to Parents and Children" - Room 108

Presiding: Mrs. Clare Smith, Miles City
Discussion Leader: Miss Amy Wold, Extension Service, Family Life Specialist

10:30 - 12:00 School Librarian's Panel Multi-Purpose Room

Presiding: Eilene Morrison, Bozeman
"Administrators and Librarians Work Together"
Moderator: Dean Linus Carlton, Montana State University
Consultant: Miss Mary Helen Mahar
Panel: Mr. Robert B. Farnsworth, Supt. Great Falls Public Schools
Mrs. Belinda Roberts, Librarian, Paris Gibson Junior High School, Great Falls
Mrs. Lucille Brown, Librarian, Glasgow High School
Mr. P. C. Crump, Superintendent Ronan School District
Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Librarian, Ronan High School

12:30 - 2:00 P.M. FIFTH GENERAL SESSION LUNCHEON STUDENT UNION

Presiding: Dean James F. Nickerson, Montana State College
Speaker: Miss Harriet E. Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction
"The Role of the State Superintendent in Bringing About Cooperation of Public and School Libraries"

2:15 - 3:15 SIXTH GENERAL SESSION

Presiding Mrs. Winnifern H. Moore
"Montanans Look at School Library Standards"
Moderator: Mrs. Inez Herrig, Libby

Consultant: Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries

Panel: Mr. Richard Darling, Missoula
Mr. Bill Pate, Billings
Mr. W. M. Erickson, State High School Supervisor
Mr. C. E. Hood, Miles City

3:15 - 3:30 Coffee Time

3:30 - 5:00 "Books Will Be Read"

Presiding: Mrs. Jeane Sturdivant, Kalispell
Manuscript: Mrs. Lois B. Payson, Bozeman
My Book: Mrs. Elizabeth Pittman, Lewistown
Mrs. Helen Ross, Livingston
Mrs. Waldo Ekegren, Warm Springs
Mrs. W. R. Hagie, Fort Benton
Mr. Bill Pate, Billings
Mr. Robert Moran, Red Lodge
Miss Katherine Fisher, Bozeman
Mrs. Lilly Eveland, Chester

3:30 - 5:00 School Libraries - Business Meeting Room 108

Presiding: Mr. Richard Darling, Missoula

7:00 - 9:30 P.M. AUTHOR'S BANQUET NORTHERN HOTEL

Presiding: Miss Lesley Heathcote, Bozeman
Authors: Mrs. Marian T. Place, Glendive (Juveniles)
Toastmistress
Mrs. Naomi Grieder, Bozeman (Novel, short story)
Mr. Bob Bowen, Missoula (Novel, short story also professor)
Mrs. Virginia Burlingame (Juveniles)

SUNDAY MAY 4

8:00 - 9:00 A.M. CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST NORTHERN HOTEL

Presiding Mrs. Marjorie Moores, Havre

9:00 A.M. SEVENTH GENERAL SESSION - BUSINESS MEETING PUBLIC LIBRARY

Presiding: Doris E. Wilson
Reports of Committees:
New Business:
Resolutions:
Installation of Officers:
President's Remarks:

9:00 A.M. Trustees Workshop Public Library

Presiding: Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Missoula

HOTEL AND MOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

BILLINGS, MONTANA

HOTELS

Acme	109 North Broadway	3-3164	50	$2.00 - $4.50
Alexandra	104 North 31st St.	9-0089	27	2.00 - 3.50
Dude Rancher Lodge	415 North 29th St.	9-5561	60	5.00 - 8.50
Gage	2323 Montana Avenue	4-4187	51	2.00 - 4.00
General Custer	106 North 27th St.	5-5144	175	3.00 - 9.50
James	17 North 27th St.	2-2171	47	2.00 - 7.00
Lincoln	2520 1st Ave. N.	3-3167	52	2.50 - 7.00
Olive	2908 1st Ave. N.	3-3139	48	2.00 - 4.50
Northern	1st Ave. N. & 28th St.	5-5121	300	4.50 - 9.50
Roxy	15½ North 29th St.	9-0910	22	2.75 - 6.00

* Rate schedules indicate range from minimum, single, to maximum double. In some cases, minimum rate is without bath. All maximum rates include bath.

MOTELS, TOURIST COURTS

				UNITS		
Circle S Motel	OSR	West on U. S. 10, 12	9-8661	10	$5.00	$8.00
El Campo	C	801 1st Avenue North	9-0974	24	3.00	7.00
El Rancho Motel	C(OSR)	West on U. S. 10, 12	9-0927	14	6.00	10.00
Harris Motel	C	NE on US 10, 12, 87	9-9150	8	3.50	9.00
Hiway Motel	C(OSR)	NE on US 10, 12, 87	9-9909	14	5.00	10.00
Hoy Motel	C	545 Central Avenue	9-0963	16	4.00	10.00
King's Rest Motel	C	NE on US 10, 12, 87	9-6621	16	5.00	10.00
Lazy K/T Motel		1403 1st Avenue North	6-6691	26	5.00	14.00
Parkway Motel		West on U. S. 10, 12	2-2173	18	5.00	10.00
Picture Court Motel	C	West on U. S. 10, 12	9-8524	11	6.00	10.00
Rimrock Lodge	C	1203 North 27th Street	2-2189	26	4.00	8.00
Thunderbird Lodge		3404 2nd Ave. North	3-3005	18	6.50	12.00
Town House Motel		3420 1st Ave. N.	4-4191	25	6.50	10.00
Uptown Motel		1616 1st Avenue North	9-0028	22	5.00	8.00
Van's Motel	C	West on U. S. 10, 12	9-4307	14	4.00	9.00
Westward Ho Motel		1249 No. 27th Street	4-4128	16	5.00	9.00

C - Indicates cooking facilities in some, if not all, units.
OSR - Indicates lower off season rates - October 1 to June 1.

Rates range from minimum, single, to maximum rate for maximum number of persons which can be accommodated in any unit.

TRAILER PARKS

Rimrock Lodge	1203 North 27th Street	2-2189
Van's Trailer Park	West on U. S. 10, 12	9-2445

There are no public camp grounds at Billings.

CONVENTION NEWS

MAY 2, 3, 4, 1958
BILLINGS

MEETING PLACES:
Conference headquarters and meeting rooms will be in the General Education building on the campus of Eastern Montana College at Billings. The Sunday, May 4th, morning meeting will be in the Parmly Billings Memorial Library.

REGISTRATION: $1.00

HOUSING:
Everyone attending the convention must make his own reservations.
Hotel and motel accommodation lists are furnished to all interested in attending the convention. The city map shows the location of the more desirable housing places.

FOOD PLANS
Meal tickets can be purchased at the registration desk at the time of registration. You may purchase tickets for the meals from Friday dinner, through Sunday breakfast for $8.10 (the tip is included in this). If you do not plan on attending the entire convention and have no need for all the meal tickets, they may be purchased individually.

Separate meals:

Friday	
Dinner--6:30 P.M.	$2.00
Saturday:	
Breakfast--7-8 A.M.	.45
Lunch--12:30 P.M.	1.00
Banquet--Northern Hotel--6:30 P.M.	3.00
Sunday:	
Breakfast--Northern Hotel--8 A.M.	1.65

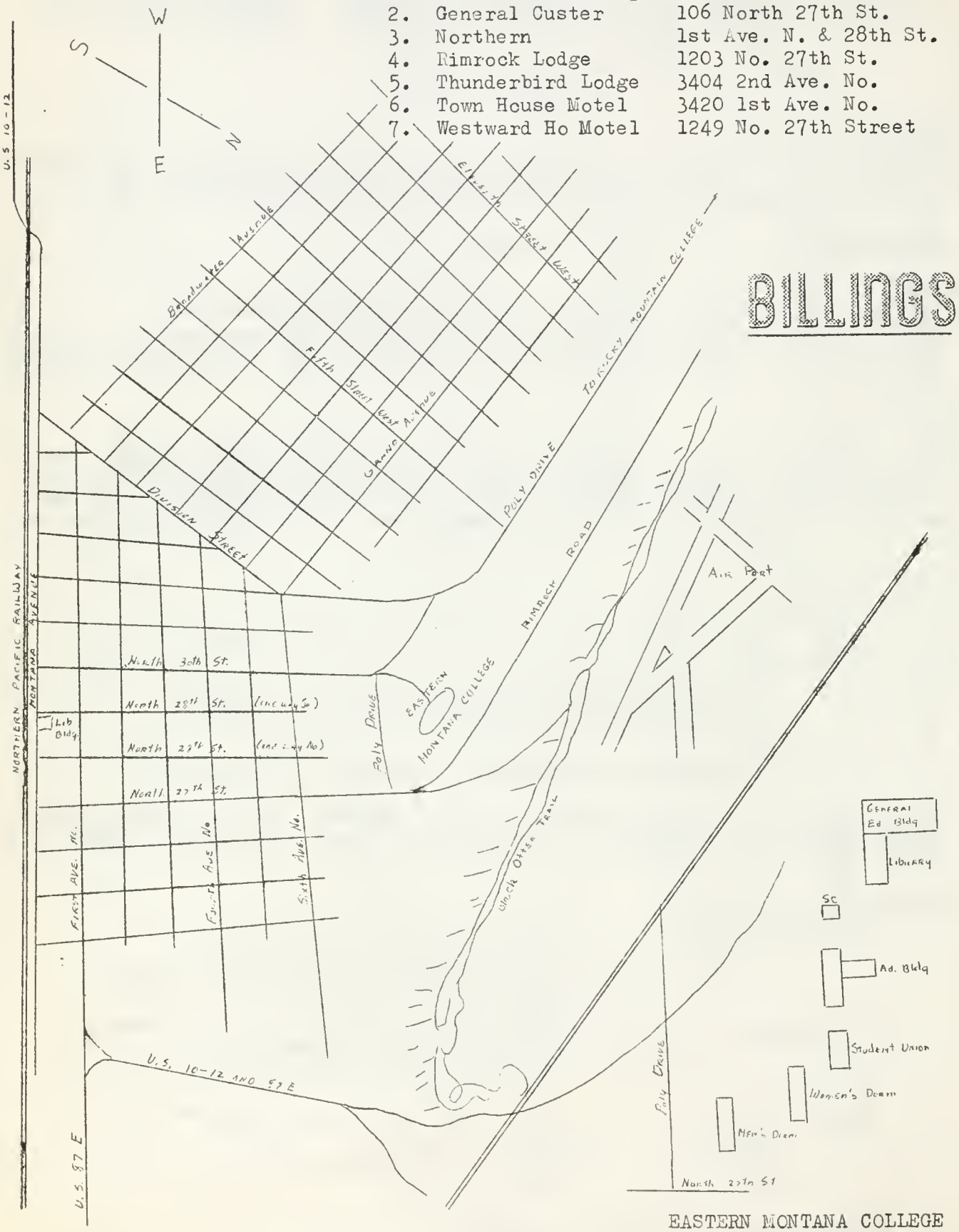
ALL LIBRARIANS, BOARD MEMBERS, TRUSTEES, FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY, SCHOOL LIBRARIANS AND ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATORS, are invited to attend the convention.

PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE:

Panel discussions on:	Children's hour in the library
	"Library services" in motion
	School administrators and librarians
	School library standards
Addresses by:	Mary Helen Mahar, U. S. Office of Education, Library Services Branch
	Harriet E. Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction
Other features:	Film: "The Impressionable Years"
	Trustees Workshop
	Friends of the Library Dinner
	Author's Banquet

See complete program elsewhere in this issue.

1. Dude Rancher Lodge 415 N. 29th St.
2. General Custer 106 North 27th St.
3. Northern 1st Ave. N. & 28th St.
4. Rimrock Lodge 1203 No. 27th St.
5. Thunderbird Lodge 3404 2nd Ave. No.
6. Town House Motel 3420 1st Ave. No.
7. Westward Ho Motel 1249 No. 27th Street



BILLINGS

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

TOURS: CHARTERED BUS

Minimum of 10 for each tour
Deadline for reservations April 21st.
Friday, May 2nd, 10 A.M. Point of departure: Student Union Building

Check which tour you want to take.

School libraries: Garfield, Lincoln Junior High, Lewis and Clark Junior High, Senior High School _____ $1.00

Carter Oil Refinery _____ $1.00

Name_____ Home address_____

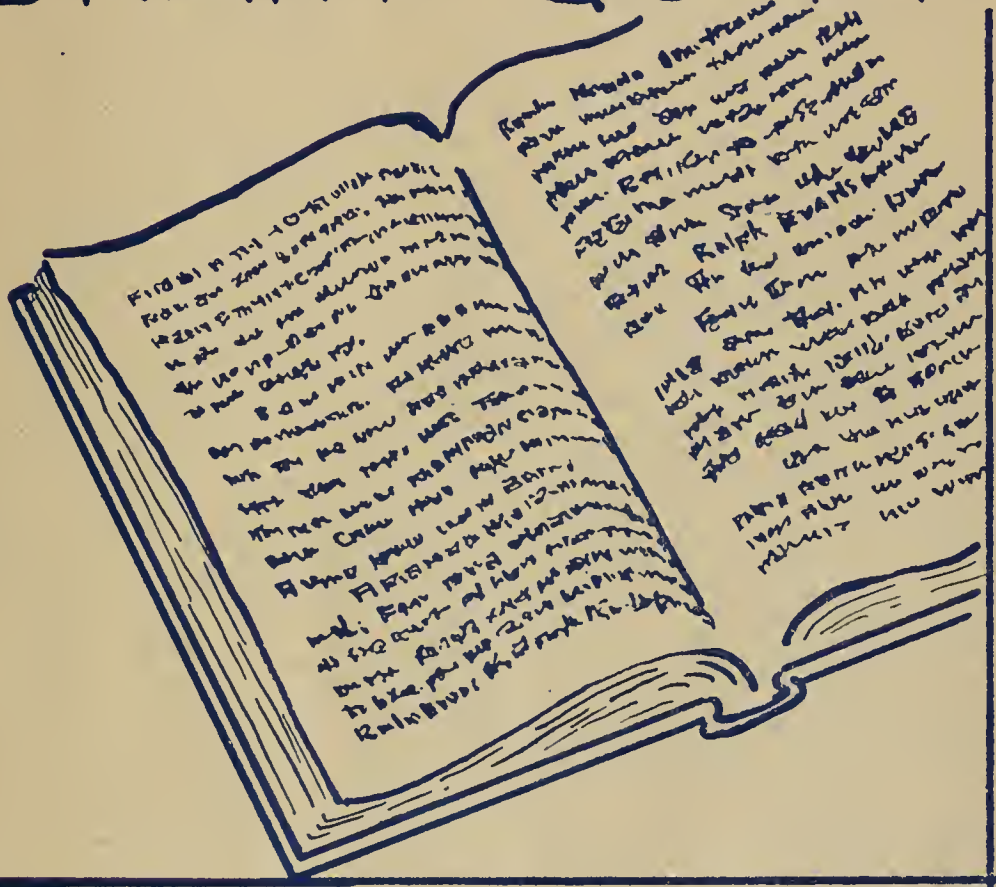
FILL IN THE NECESSARY INFORMATION AND MAIL THIS PAGE BY APRIL 21 TO:

Mrs. Minerva Rostron
Parmly Billings Memorial Library
Billings, Montana

July 1958
Volume 3
No. 4

MONTANA

LIBRARY QUARTERLY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Volume 3. No. 4 July 1958

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is $1.50 payable to Miss Zada Bridges, Public Library, Great Falls, Montana.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

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Montana State College Library
Bozeman

Ruth Longworth, News
State Library Extension Commission
Missoula

Lesley L. Heathcote, Chairman and Editor
Montana State College Library, Bozeman

The Montana Library Quarterly is indexed in Library Literature and in Contents in Advance.

PRESIDENT'S FOREWORD

A lively program and good attendance combined to make the 1958 MSLA annual conference at Billings a memorable occasion. Beautiful weather and delicious food added to the general enjoyment. Particularly encouraging was the contribution, both in program and in attendance, made by the school librarians. The School Libraries Division was launched with a really forceful start.

Since we cannot, however, rest on past achievement it is now time to turn our attention to plans for the year ahead. Although the MSLA Board must initiate and guide many of the actions of the Association, this small group can not do the bulk of the work. To accomplish this we have committees. The Board has recommended a change in the procedure by which the President notifies members of committee assignments. Writing to each committee member, it was decided, was too much of a burden; and was usually unnecessary, since the majority of the members were willing to serve in any capacity.

This year the President will write only to the chairman of a committee, asking her to serve and giving her the names of persons to be on her committee. Upon acceptance of the chairmanship, she is to write to the members of her committee, notifying them of their duties. Sooner or later a chairman must get in touch with her committee members; this year, why not make it sooner? It is hoped that unless it is absolutely impossible, persons asked to serve on committees will do so. Committee membership will also be listed in the Quarterly. Duties of officers and committees are outlined in the Proposed Manual of Procedure, page 21 of the October 1957 Quarterly.

The Board hopes to have committee assignments out early; everyone can plunge into work while still inspired by our recent conference. We wish you an active and happy summer.

Margaret Hileman

****

OUR ADVERTISERS ARE SUPPORTING US, ARE YOU SUPPORTING THEM? MENTION THE QUARTERLY.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

May 12, 1958

Miss Doris E. Wilson, President
Montana State Library Association
Montana State College Library
Bozeman, Montana

Dear Miss Wilson:

Thank you for your letter of May 6 addressed to Senator Mansfield and me and enclosing the wonderful letter written and signed by the folks who were in attendance at the Montana State Library Association meeting in Billings the first part of May.

Senator Mansfield and I wholeheartedly agree with all of you as to the excellence of the Rural Library Services program, and we shall continue our efforts to get the full appropriation of $7,500,000 when the measure reaches the Floor of the Senate. I believe the Rural Library Services Act is one of the finest laws ever passed, and I am hopeful that we can provide for expansion of the program.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

(signed) James Murray

Dear Members,

Here I am with a basket of thanks to you all for your help at the meeting in Billings. If you think it was a good meeting just remember that it could be nothing less than good with more than one hundred and fifty folks determined to make it so and working to that end.

My year as president has given me the joy of your cooperation. For all the years to come I shall savor your letters, your support and your encouragement.

Sincerely, Doris

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MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
MAY 2, 3, 4, 1958

COMPILED BY MRS. LORETTA B. PECK, SECRETARY

INTRODUCTION

The 45th Annual Meeting of the Montana State Library Association, held at Billings, May 2-4, 1958, was notable for the beautiful spring weather, and the fine accommodations for convention meetings held in the Education Building and Student Union of Eastern Montana College of Education, and also at the Parmly Billings Public Library.

The well-planned program on the theme "Libraries Reach Out" featured the extension of library service to the very young, to school children, through bookmobile service, and through Friends of the Library Groups. It was the first time so many school librarians and educators had taken an active part in the meetings. The formation of a School Libraries Section gives promise of future development in this field.

Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries, U. S. Office of Education, and Miss Harriet Miller, Montana State Superintendent of Public Instruction were guest speakers, and participated in other meetings of the Convention.

Over 130 librarians, educators and friends were registered at the Convention.

PRECONFERENCE WORKSHOP ON BOOKMOBILES
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1958
9:30 A.M. Public Library

The preconference meeting on bookmobiles was attended by 18 librarians with a special interest in this field of library service. Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Secretary of the Montana State Library Extension Commission, presided at the informal discussion. In her introductory remarks, she stressed the need for a practical approach, with definite policy decisions in determining the groups to be served and the schedule of service. She recommended the excellent articles on this subject recently published by the American Library Association. Several librarians were then asked to review their experiences in establishing bookmobile service.

Mrs. Inez Herrig, Librarian of the Lincoln County Free Library described the Northwest Federation bookmobile service operating jointly in Lincoln and Flathead Counties, which is being used to extend library service to rural schools. Service to adults is also given at village stops, but adult service is not combined with the school stops because the bookmobile becomes too crowded with children. Mrs. Herrig feels that as the problems of routines and schedules are solved,

greater emphasis should be placed on the program of friendly, personal contacts and reading guidance.

In the original schedule, the Lincoln County bookmobile with two staff members made 14 stops in three full days and two half days, but it was necessary to extend this to four full days and three half days. The bookmobile always returns to Libby at the end of the day. Alternate days are used for routine duties such as keeping records and restocking the book collection. The county circulation has increased from 5,000 to over 20,000 a year, mainly in juvenile service. The Lincoln County library system also has two book stations which will eventually be replaced by bookmobile stops. The bookmobile alternates monthly between the two counties.

As an example of promotion methods, Mrs. Herrig described a Parent-Teachers Association meeting of a rural school at which she gave some brief book reviews, and circulated four boxes of books. The women had not borrowed books previously, but became very interested, and will undoubtedly be counted among bookmobile patrons in the future. The response to personal contacts of this type is most gratifying.

Several librarians commented on the need for allowing time for routine duties, and not overcrowding the schedule with stops. There must be time to talk to people, and the librarian must take time for lunch. Both Mrs. Herrig and Miss Grawe found that the first schedules attempted were too heavy. The librarian must not wear herself out, or she cannot give good service at the stops.

Miss Mildred Grawe, of the Kalispell Public Library, reported that bookmobile service in Flathead County is being operated mainly for rural school children, although three stops for adults are made. In planning her schedule, she visited all the country schools she had not contacted previously. A staff of three makes the trips: one person to charge books, one person to slip books, and one person to guide the children in book selection. A circulation of 18,500 was reported for the first year.

Miss Evelyn Swant, Librarian of the Missoula Public and County Library, found that bookmobile service to the Five Valleys Library Federation embracing seven western counties varied in many respects from that in the two-county plan just described.

The Five Valleys bookmobile service is planned for adult and family reading. There are too many widely-scattered schools for bookmobile stops, and the schools already have library service by mail. The children use bookmobile library service during the summer, and next fall, Saturday stops will be scheduled for children.

To initiate the service, two rounds of exploratory or survey trips were made during the summer, with a total of 84 stops. The stores and post offices of the small communities were most helpful in posting bookmobile schedules and suggesting lists of potential borrowers. The 32 most promising stops were continued as a four-week winter schedule maintained by one operator, with three days of trips and two days of record keeping, book stocking, and similar duties per week. Trips vary from 68 miles to over 300 miles. Three of the trips involve overnight schedules. Circulation averages 2,000 a month, triple the former rate.

Mrs. Jacobs, Librarian of the Great Falls Public Library, who is working on the planning for a four county library federation, reported that

in Great Falls, the bookmobile does not serve city schools because each has its own library. She raised the question of the responsibility of school systems to provide their own library service, especially in situations in which the school system may have greater financial resources than the city or county library. She asked if free library service to schools might even be detrimental to the development of Library resources within the school system, or to a contract for school service from the public library.

Mrs. Longworth pointed out the significant difference between curriculum reference material and recreational reading for children. Rural schools often lack financial resources and may not have any kind of book service. Immediate library service from public libraries may be a most important first step, and may later be replaced by contracts or service within the school system.

Other librarians mentioned that service under the Library Services Act will have to be supported by other means when federal aid is terminated. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction allows the budgeting of $2.00 per pupil for library books. Contractual arrangements should be encouraged, even on the basis of small contributions. However, a contract covering all schools in a system has advantages; it is more efficient to obtain financial support from one source rather than to collect the same funds from individual schools. Some librarians were of the opinion that free library service might possibly retard the development of city school libraries, but is less likely to prevent the counties from eventually assuming financial responsibility for school system libraries.

The importance of good planning and a realistic financial policy for the beginning of federated bookmobile service in order to avoid embarking on a program of service with policies that may have to be changed later was emphasized.

The librarians recognized the desirability of some form of payment for school library service, which might be obtained from three possible sources: the county, the school district, or the city. They also considered the importance of the ultimate source of financial support: the taxpayer. The attitude of the taxpayers is an important aspect of the situation, and it varies in different cities and counties.

Several librarians felt that library service to schools should come first, to convince teachers and superintendents of its necessity; token payments could pave the way for more adequate support. The difference between curriculum reference and recreational reading was again emphasized. A bookmobile can be a traveling children's room, but the county superintendent may rightly provide book service for curriculum reference.

In answer to a question, Miss Whitmack, Librarian of the Parmly Billings Public Library, described the Billings city school contract with the public library, in which the school board pays a fee of about $2.00 per child. Originally the plan was intended to meet the needs of outlying schools, some of which have since been consolidated. She favored a contract with the school district rather than the county.

To summarize the meeting, Mrs. Longworth pointed out the variety of possible forms for bookmobile service. Patterns of personnel and service schedules vary. The "picture" may be different in each area, and the service can be adapted

to each situation. Starting with the right policy is important, but sometimes it is more important to start service, even if the situation is not ideal. Certainly, the bookmobile has an important place in extending library service in Montana.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1958, 1:30 P.M.

The 45th Annual Conference of the Montana State Library Association was called to order by President Doris E. Wilson. The Rev. Clarence G. Spellman pronounced the invocation.

Miss Wilson introduced the chairman of the Conference Committee, Miss Ann Whitmack, who presented Mr. Earl Knight, Mayor of Billings. Mr. Knight extended a cordial welcome and an enthusiastic offer to see that everyone attending the convention had ample opportunity to learn more about Billings. Mrs. Marjorie Moores gave the response.

Miss Wilson then gave the annual report of the President.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE ASSOCIATION

It is my pleasure to report at this time on the state of our Association and its activities for the year. In your hands are the reports of the various committees and you are charged with the responsibility of reading them before our business meeting on Sunday morning. I shall not mention their contents.

A president reports the work of her office and of the Executive Board. We have had three meetings since last June. This followed the suggestion of last year's board and we heartily recommend that the plan continue next year. These were hard working sessions during which the conference program was approved, policies were established which will be included in the Manual of Procedure and we made several decisions for the Association.

The Association is in good financial condition; the membership is equal to that of last year. Montana State Library Association is now ready for more ambitious conferences. Through a supporting membership and well planned annual meetings we can finance a more elaborate conference. It is time to take a step forward and bring individuals from beyond the state borders to share their experience with us. Our own members have given generously of their time to participate in our programs. They will continue to do so, but the conference should no longer require their effort to such an extent that it is just more work for them. Further, the Association should assume its share of the expenses of its officers as they carry out the work of the Association. Particularly, I refer to the Executive Board.

We have all participated in a united effort to communicate more fully with the people of our state and among ourselves. I shall name three major examples.

We joined a national project. The wholehearted response to the National Library Week campaign involved librarians, citizens and school personnel and contributed to an awareness of libraries, books and reading such as has never been experienced in this state before.

Eighteen hundred publicity flyers spread the news of this meeting to the four corners of Montana. The people to whom they were sent may not be at this conference but they know about it. We have communicated with folks in the field of education. It has taken a year of planning to develop this sharing of our program

with school representatives and school librarians. Our schools are of vital interest to us because education is the business of every citizen, and librarians are citizens.

Montana State Library Association has a growing membership, and many activities. There was a day when the president could dispatch little notes of news and instruction to you. We now communicate through our official organ. This year's issues of the Quarterly have brought to you news, information and instruction. Its pages have carried to the membership a copy of the Manual of Procedure, the committee personnel, the membership list, conference publicity and a report of some activities of the President in her foreword.

My recommendation to the incoming president is that she use the Quarterly to an even greater extent as her means of communication to Association members and thus reduce the heavy routine correspondence from her office. I recommend that she notify her committee members of their appointment through the Quarterly. My recommendation to you as possible committee members is that you read your Quarterly and gladly serve if she needs your help. That will make her year as pleasant as mine has been. For this I thank you one and all.

After her report, Miss Wilson called attention to the printed programs for the convention, the registration schedule, and the important work of the Social Committee.

The secretary read several telegrams expressing good wishes for the convention.

Mrs. Ruth Longworth proposed that the association sponsor a letter, signed by each member present, to be sent to Senator Murray urging support for the full appropriation for the Library Services Act. Mrs. Ewing moved that the association support Mrs. Longworth's suggestion for a letter to Senator Murray signed by all librarians present. The motion was seconded by Mr. Richard Darling and passed unanimously.

Miss Wilson called attention to the many exhibits and asked Mr. Chester Roberts to introduce the representatives of the various firms. She also mentioned the fine display of the Montana State Library Extension Commission.

Special thanks of the association are due the Hertzberg-New Method Bindery for the printing of the convention program.

Miss Kathleen Campbell introduced Dr. Amos R. Little of Helena, a member of the Montana State Library Extension Commission.

Miss Wilson asked "Friends" attending tonight's dinner to report to Miss Harriet Cushman or Mrs. Lois Nelson. She also announced that President Steele would appear later on the program.

The meeting was turned over to Mr. Richard Darling who presented the moving picture, "The Impressionable Years" which depicts with great sensitivity and charm, the first visits of a very young child to the library.

Miss Wilson emphasized the important implications of the moving picture, to librarians who must try to reach the very young. Mrs. Longworth announced that three library moving pictures including the film just projected, are available free from the State Library Extension Commission in Missoula.

Mrs. Mabel Miller, chairman of the

Social Committee, was introduced by Miss Wilson. She spoke briefly and announced the names of persons attending the library conference for the first time. Names of new people were also given from the floor.

Miss Wilson introduced Dr. Herbert Steele, President of Eastern Montana College of Education, who welcomed the librarians to the campus and stressed the importance of cooperation between education and library service.

The meeting was adjourned and coffee and cookies were served during a brief social period.

2ND GENERAL SESSION
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 3:30 P.M.

Miss Eilene Morrison introduced Mr. Richard Darling who gave a story hour demonstration with the help of a group of 14 children from three to six years of age.

Mr. Darling demonstrated the technique of story telling by first talking to the children about the animals they knew, and showing them some toy animals. He then told them two stories about Kantchil the mouse deer of Java, from the book Kantchil's Lime Pit and Other Stories, by Harold Courlander.

In the question period that followed the stories, several librarians mentioned the effective use of toys, costumes, and film strips, in connection with library story hours.

Mr. Darling then presented the paper "Librarians Reach Out--To Win Children."

Miss Morrison thanked Mr. Darling for the demonstration and address.

Miss Wilson introduced several other librarians and friends, both new and old.

The meeting was adjourned.

Libraries Reach Out -- To Win the Children
The Children's Story Hour in the Public Library

Our president has chosen as the theme for this year's meeting the slogan "Libraries Reach Out." It sometimes seems to me, in fact, most often seems, that this reaching out is the real job of the librarian. That has gone before is a mere prelude to our real calling. Our truest task lies in reaching out to bring books and people together. We seek to bring all kinds of books to all kinds of people, the book of wonderful adventures on a southern sea to the man who may go no farther than the neighboring city, a book about scaling Everest to him who has the sweep of the plains as

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his daily fare. Whether it be a pressing need for information, a craving for escape into the realms of imagination, we strive to minister to those needs, to reach out with our books and services in order to serve people.

Perhaps the most important group to which we reach out is the children. Our other services are important. There can be no doubt of that. But the children must be our first concern. Childhood is short, it is true. But in those few early years we have our best chance of bringing our citizens to that enrichment of life that comes through books. We must reach out to the children with the very best we have to offer.

There are many ways of course, of reaching the children. The most important must always be by providing the best children's books in the brightest, most attractive form. No matter what other devices may be available for attracting the children to the library, the book remains our stock in trade. But merely lining our shelves with books is not enough. Our efforts must be greater if we are to bring the child and the book together. We must spare no effort in enticing the child to read the books.

One of the most effective ways we have of reaching out to the children is the library story hour. Through the story hour we can open to the very young the world of books that has so much to offer them. Here we can introduce him to the finest of literature for children, open to him the whole realm of imagination. We can arouse in him an interest in all times and all places through the stories we use in our story hour. But our story hour must be a thing of quality. The stories must be good and our presentation of them must be good.

I shall discuss the stories themselves later. First I want to talk about the presentation of the stories. As one listens to broadcasts of stories on radio and television, one is struck by the lack of understanding of what story telling really is. It is not dramatic production. I have heard a fine actor tell stories to a small group of children. His voice modulation was magnificent. His gestures were sweeping and grand. There was no mistaking the meaning of each facial expression. But the children squirmed with embarrassment. Yet his was a good performance. What it needed, however, to make it successful, was the sweep of an opening curtain, the footlights and the aura of the theatre. For it was not story telling. It was acting. And there lay all the difference.

Story telling is only dramatic in a limited sense. It's drama lies in the structure of the story itself, not in the acting ability of the story-teller. It may be possible to tell stories to large audiences. The great story-teller, Marie Shedlock, we are told, often told her stories to packed auditoriums. But hers was an art we cannot hope to emulate. For most of us the small and intimate group will be our most successful audience. And intimacy dictates simplicity. The best story-telling is an art in which simplicity has the strongest appeal. With forty or fifty children seated in a half circle around the story-teller, the slightest gesture looms large, the most subtle and fleeting facial expression will convey its meaning, the quietest modulation of the voice will be apparent to the listeners. Story telling is more closely related to reading aloud than it is to dramatic presentation or recitation.

In fact, reading stories aloud may be the best way to begin your story-telling. It is surely far

better to read a story aloud well than to tell one badly. Many libraries alternate their story hours with picture book hours. On alternate Saturdays the children's librarian reads picture books. On the Saturdays between there is a full-fledged story hour. The practice gained in reading stories aloud is a good preparation for the harder task of telling them. By reading we gain practice in voice control, we learn how to emphasize a word or a passage to gain tempo, to increase suspense, to prepare the listener for what is still to come. Just as important, we are able to get over any embarrassment we might feel in appearing before an audience. And we have an opportunity to learn which stories we feel most comfortable with, which kinds of stories are best for each of us to tell.

Story-telling is not reading, however. Reading aloud well, in such a way that we make a story live in the reading, is an accomplishment of which anyone may be proud. But story-telling is of another order. In story telling we can remove the book, the printed page which is between the story-teller and his listener, and can communicate the magic of the story direct. At its best, reading still has the disadvantage that the book keeps the reader from the most direct kind of communication.

As a story-teller, you have no book before you, as we have said. Nor do you memorize a story to recite word for word. Rather you must make the story a part of yourself so that you can recreate it for your listeners. The first task is to read the story over and over. It is impossible to say how many times, but when you finally put the book down you should be able to list, in proper sequence, the main events of the story.

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From this point on you must build your own story. Tell the story aloud, to your mirror if you have no other audience. It is probably best to tell it to children, but not essential. I practice on my own children, and they never seem to tire of hearing the same story again and again. Do not expect to have a finished story on a first telling, or even after two or three tellings. As you tell the story aloud, stumblingly at first no doubt, you begin to add those things that change the mere outline of a story into a living work of art. Now the appropriate words must be found, the small gestures at the appropriate moment. As the words become easy we turn to those niceties that provide finish to the story.

The tempo of the story will be important to its success. You must find the proper speed for the story, learn where you slow down, where you accelerate, in order to help create the proper mood, the proper feeling of expectancy. Some words will need to be given a greater emphasis than others, sometimes to create the mood, sometimes to indicate that what we are telling now is important to the understanding of what is to follow. We emphasize that the elder brothers in Grimm's "Golden Goose" had beautiful sweet cake and a bottle of wine so that our audience will remember those words when we tell them that Dummling had only a "cake made with water and baked in the cinders, and with it a bottle of sour beer." Hearing this, the children know that Dummling is mistreated and they suspect that he is worthy of better things. We are preparing them for the events that are to come.

We begin to find those changes in voice which help to indicate the different characters who are speaking. Again, I want to emphasize that this is not a matter of acting out parts. On the stage the actor has wider possibilities for creating a character. The story teller must be more subtle. The changes in voice will be smaller, but will be effective nevertheless. In the story of Rapunzel both the old witch and the young prince call the same words beneath Rapunzel's window, "Rapunzel, Rapunzel, let down your hair." But you must make the listener know that two different people speak these lines.

Gestures are more difficult. It is probably better to use none at all than to use them inappropriately. They must be small gestures when they are used, gestures which merely suggest some action, not broad gestures that are too graphic. Many good story-tellers use no gestures at all and their stories do not suffer as a result. Perhaps the best rule you can follow is to use gestures only when you feel completely comfortable in making them.

One of the devices you will find most useful is the pause. To pause at the appropriate moment, is to allow a breathing space so that suspense may rise. But the pause must be used with skill. It must be brief, never so long that the children cannot stand to wait until you begin again. You must know your story well before you begin to use the pause, for it must be used at exactly the right moment. In the story of "The Bremen-Town Musicians" having seen the light from a window, the four animals make their way to the house to find out who is there. The donkey, biggest of the animals looks in. Here is a moment for a brief pause. Then greater speed can be added in the telling as the cock excitedly asks, "What do you see, my grey-horse?" The child's eagerness has grown with the cocks as he waits through the pause to learn that there are robbers inside.

Anything that impedes the action of the story is to be avoided. Don't stop in the middle of a story to explain a word, to describe an unfamiliar object. If this is necessary it had better be done before the story begins. Long explanations and long descriptions are not desirable. Once the story has begun it must move straight forward to its climax. It is true that a less exciting incident may follow a more exciting one. This is even desirable, for no story, except a very brief one, can be maintained at the same pitch of suspense throughout. But each incident must lead toward the suspense of the climax.

The beginning and ending of the story are of special importance. You must get into the action of the story quickly, and at the same time you must provide the listener with all the information he needs--when and where the story took place, who the story is about, what the circumstances are that are important to the action. Perhaps this is the reason that so many of the traditional tales begin with "Once upon a time," or "Once there was a king who had three sons," "Once upon a time" may not seem to be a very specific time, but it is enough to give the child an understanding of when the story took place. The traditional beginnings are so well known I need not repeat them. The one factor they have in common is that they do provide the necessary information in the first line or two. The ending must be just as brief. The action really ends with the climax. The child really only wants to know that things will be all right from this point on.

This is certainly not a complete description of the techniques of story telling. There are excellent books available. Two of the best are Marie Shedlock's Art of the Story-Teller, published by Dover, and Ruth Sawyer's Way of the Story-Teller, published by Viking. Both give excellent advice and provide tried stories with which you can begin.

Selection of the Stories

Selecting stories to tell provides its own problems. The choice of stories is unlimited. You may choose well-known folk tales. You may use stories especially written for children by literary authors. In the last few years a great wealth of stories from many lands have been collected and made available.

Perhaps folk-tales make the best stories for telling. They have been passed down, with constant change, from one generation to the next, through telling. Their structure has become exceedingly simple. Bible stories are often clear and simple in their outline and can be easily told. The myths and legends of all countries are good story-telling material. They are usually exciting, and sometimes are beautiful. The Indian and Negro stories of our own country can be used and the tall tales of the frontier, Pecos Bill and Paul Bunyan stories. The limits are set only by the time and energy you can spare for learning stories.

The story-hour should be carefully planned. Some central theme or idea should link the stories together. One program can be made up of stories about a particular character. Other programs can include animal tales or magic tales from different countries. Stories can be linked by the kinds of events they describe. (A particular holiday may provide the central idea for a story hour) But the entire program should have something that gives it unity, that makes it a memorable performance. The story-hour provides a particularly fine opportunity to bring to children an

understanding of people in other lands. The central theme of this year's ALA conference, you will recall is the international responsibilities of the ALA. The story-hour provides a week by week forum for the increase of international understanding.

Of all the ways of reaching out to children, the story-hour is perhaps the one with the most direct appeal. It is one that must not be neglected. It has the special merit of not only reaching out to bring the children into the library, but of taking them on, into the books.

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY DINNER
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1958, 6:00 P.M.
E.M.C.E. STUDENT UNION

Mrs. Lois Nelson, representing the Friends of the Library, was a charming hostess. After the dinner she introduced a number of persons active in the Friends groups, and presented Dean Lincoln J. Aikins, Dean of Education, and Vice President of Eastern Montana College of Education, who acted as moderator of the panel, "The Librarian as an Individual." He commented humorously on his qualifications to guide the discussion, and invited those present to reassemble in the lounge area of the Student Union hall.

Dean Aikins then presented his panel members chosen to represent a cross section of community opinion:

Mrs. Anthony Gerharz Jr., homemaker and parent
Mr. James Rightson, college student
The Rev. Kirk Dewey, Assistant Pastor
Mrs. Merrill Burlingame, library trustee, writer, homemaker, and parent
Mr. Franklin Longan, lawyer
Miss Margaret Scherf, writer

Through questions posed to the panel, Dean Aikins obtained the following expressions of opinion:

Communities want a librarian with high professional qualifications, but one who is truly interested in people, and has a real talent for friendly service. A friendly, helpful attitude was considered most important, and one person suggested that the librarian could benefit from some training in counseling techniques.

As a citizen of the community, the librarian has the same right to political opinion and political activity as other citizens. With so many sources of information available in the library, she should have a better background for political opinion than most people. The librarian should certainly not be the timid, ineffectual type with no personal convictions, or the militant crusader; she should distinguish between enthusiasm and fanaticism.

The librarian has the same right to individuality, and obligation to lead a good life as any citizen. Librarians, like teachers, are before the public eye, and, perhaps inevitably, bear a greater responsibility for the public good. An opposing view expressed was that no more should be expected of the librarian than of any other citizen. All agreed that she should be a normal person, not peculiar or nonconforming, and that she should lead a normal, interesting life.

The librarian has a special obligation to become intimately acquainted with her community, and to provide information in the library bearing on community problems. She also exerts an influence on readin, habits in the community. She can be of great service to the community in many ways.

A good way for her to become acquainted with the community is through joining community organizations, if she is really interested in the activities. This would offer opportunities to promote reading, although the librarian can also be very helpful to community groups without actually holding membership in them. She might be given non-dues-paying memberships, or the library board might pay the fees. Joining organizations should not be overdone, or there will be no time for library work.

The community has the right to expect service from the librarian beyond the knowledge of book matters and ability to answer reference questions. She must know what is inside the books, and has a definite responsibility for promoting and guiding reading, especially for young people. Reading habits should be fostered in competition with television, and to strengthen ties with the past in our changing modern world. The librarian should not be considered an oracle, but her personal enthusiasm for books, and skillful reading guidance can be very effective in stimulating reading interest.

The question of further education for the librarian provoked divided opinions. All agreed that library work usually involves constant reading and study and that the librarian should be interested in self improvement. Some panel members thought some form of summer school or workshop activity would give the librarian an opportunity to be away from the community for a while and enable her to gain a new perspective. She might study subjects related to her own community in some way. Stimulating contacts with professional groups are just as good for librarians as they are for persons in other professions. The problem of arranging leave for the librarian was left to the library board.

Travel is also a good experience for librarians who can afford it. Travel within the state would be helpful in gaining background in the history and present development of Montana, if the librarian enjoys trips of this kind. If she dislikes travel, information on Montana can be found in books.

Librarians may also develop an interest in collecting and preserving information on local history, although the State Historical Society also functions in this field.

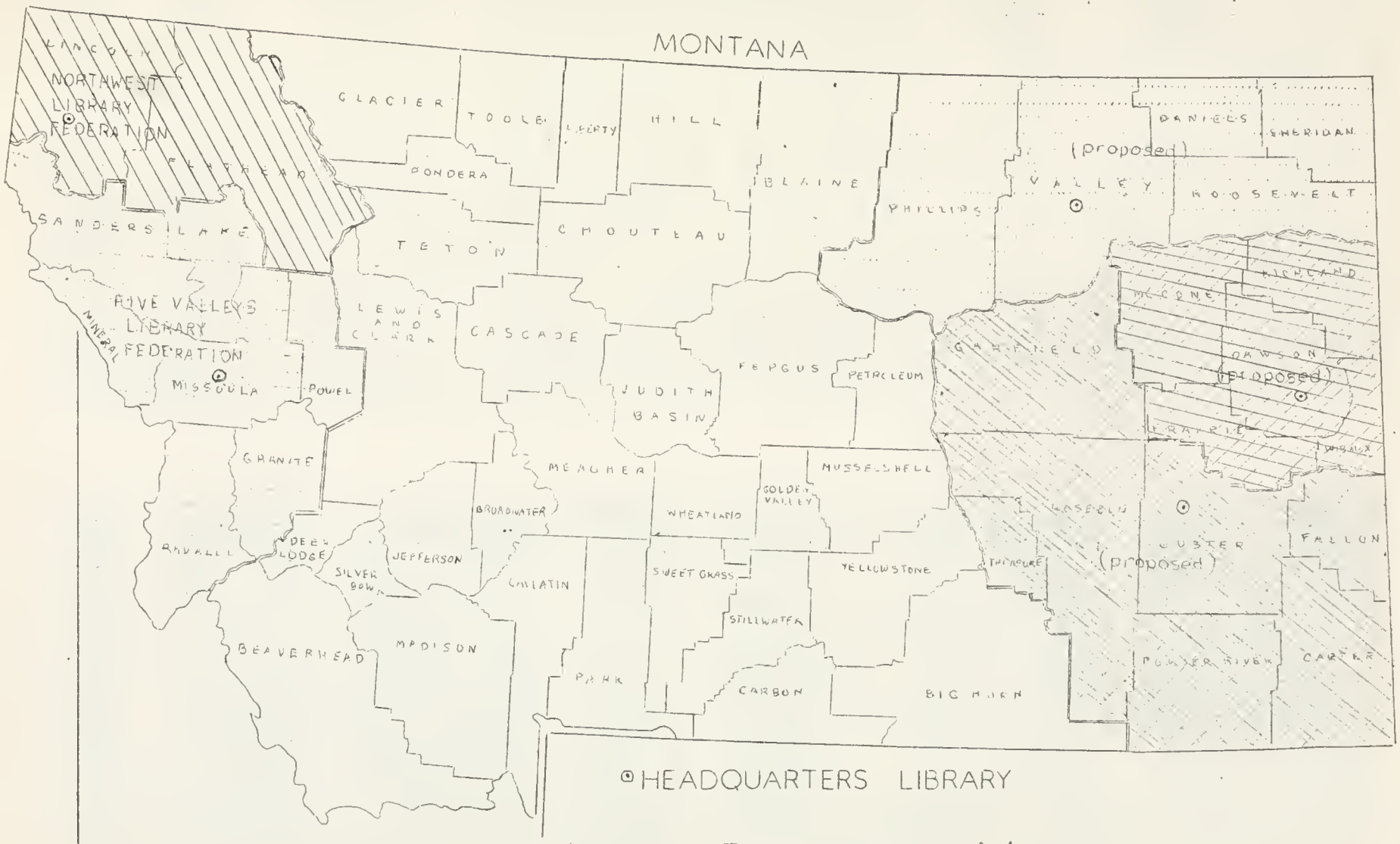
Dean Aitkins closed the discussion with the remark that the librarians should be given an opportunity to tell the panel members how communities could make the librarian's life more pleasant.

3RD GENERAL SESSION
FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1958, 8:00 P.M.
E.M.C.E. STUDENT UNION

Miss Harriet Cushman opened the meeting by introducing Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Chairman of the panel presentation "Library Services in Motion," devoted to a report of progress on the Library Services Act in Montana--what we have accomplished, and what we intend to do. Areas to be discussed were marked in color on a map of Montana displayed.

Mrs. Longworth called upon the panel members to review their work and plans.

Mrs. Inez Herrig reported on the Northwest Montana Library Federation with four libraries cooperating to improve library service in Lincoln and Flathead Counties. A cooperative system of ordering, buying, and processing of books has been set up, and has resulted in freeing the librarians of much detail work,



LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT MAP

and obtaining better book discounts. The librarian selects the books and sends the orders to the office of the coordinator where the books are processed and forwarded to the library with the catalog cards.

The coordinator's office has now processed over 9,500 books numbered with a union accession number and recorded in a union shelflist.

The federation bookmobile alternating monthly between the two counties has been operating for a year. In Lincoln County the bookmobile serves rural schools, 1 to 3 rooms, with a total enrollment of 300. Childrens recreational reading has trebled, from 5,000 to 15,000 circulation, with 5,000 adult circulation.

In Flathead County, rural schools are also served, with a few adult stops. A circulation of 18,500 gives a total figure of almost 39,000 for the two counties.

Greater promotion work is required to increase adult circulation. Adult readers need readers advisory service and a friendly welcome from the librarian.

Miss Swant, Librarian of the Missoula City and County Library, reported for the Five Valleys Federation of seven counties and seven libraries, with the purpose of improving and strengthening the quality of cooperation between the libraries and expanding the areas served.

A cooperative program of weeding existing book collections in the libraries led to cooperative cataloging or recataloging, and purchasing plans to build up reference collections.

A workshop on the use of reference books and a problem clinic, under the direction of Mr. Richard Darling, were held in Missoula.

Improvements in the physical plants of the libraries were mainly in the form of electric wiring, new lighting fixtures, and paint.

A Thermofax copying machine for reproducing articles was installed at the Missoula Library to make its periodical collection available for reference elsewhere.

Library cards from any of the cooperating libraries are honored throughout the system, and also in the Northwest Federation. Missoula has gained fifty new borrowers on this basis.

A bookmobile has been in operation since June 17 and makes three trips a week from 68 to 360 miles with two to three stops per trip. Three overnight trips are made each month. Circulation averages 2,000 a month, mainly for adult and family reading.

The State Library Extension Commission office in Missoula has set up a technical processing center. All member libraries order through the center on multiple copy forms, with classification designated by the librarian. Books are received and cataloged at the center and sent, with the catalog cards, to the library.

The intangible benefits of the program are equally important. The librarians have become acquainted, and their efforts are coordinated in giving better service and creating friends and good will toward libraries.

Mrs. Longworth commented that the technical processing might well be extended throughout the entire state, especially for small libraries.

Turning to developments in eastern Montana, Mrs. Longworth listed

three federations in the planning stage, depending on Congressional action.

Mrs. Clare Smith, Librarian of the Miles City Public Library, has not yet decided on a name for the proposed federation of six or seven counties in the middle-eastern part of Montana: The Three Rivers Federation or the Sage Brush Federation might be appropriate. Of the five existing libraries within the area, two operate with a budget. The round trip covering high spots would be 800 miles.

The first step in the program is to get approval for county library service to replace existing forms of library service; the second step is to plan the service set-up. The help of a field worker from the S.L.E.C. will be essential in laying the groundwork and advising on publicity. A general meeting of librarians, friends, county superintendents and county commissions held in Miles City will have the job of convincing themselves and the taxpayers, that extending service to rural people will not cost more.

One persuasive form of motivation will be the competition between eastern and western Montana. There is a definite feeling that all the "fine things" have always gone to western Montana, but here is something fine for eastern Montana. A world of joy in new books for children and adults awaits the people of these eastern counties, if Congress will approve the federal funds to be matched.

Mrs. Smith ended her report with an appeal for everyone to sign the letter to Senator Murray supporting the full appropriation.

Mrs. Perl Coombs, Librarian of the Glendive Public Library, has tentatively named an area of five counties the Eastern Montana Library Federation. Existing libraries vary, but most of them are a long way from accepted library standards. One library operates in a basement formerly the jail, has one light bulb, one window, and a budget of $30.00 a year. This area is well able to support good library service.

Some of the other libraries are somewhat better, but they have restricted schedules of service and very limited resources.

Within the next week, the County Commissioners and Library Board will meet to decide whether they will contract for cooperative library service.

Eastern Montana has a serious problem of providing library service to a very sparse population. The groundwork of publicity to spread information on the facts and advantages of library service is badly needed.

To complete the survey of eastern Montana, Mrs. Helen Ewing, Librarian of the Glasgow Public Library, reported on what may eventually become the North East Montana Library Federation of the five counties in the area. At present, one county is thoroughly indoctrinated, one is very interested, two are not too sure, and one is doubtful.

The reports from other library federations seem to be very important in influencing acceptance of the idea of cooperative library service in this northeast area of the state. Mrs. Ewing was especially appreciative of the essential work done by Mrs. Longworth in promoting the federation.

Mrs. Longworth commented that readiness is an important factor in the favorable reaction of an area to the federated service plan.

The previous parts of the program have dealt with projects based on matching federal aid. Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Librarian of the Great Falls Public Library, was asked to describe her plans for a library federation without support from federal funds.

Mrs. Jacobs is working towards a Mid-Montana Library Federation and believes that the idea of library cooperation is too good to be entirely dependent on federal funds. She and Mrs. Amy Patterson, Librarian of the Cascade County Library, have been promoting contractural arrangements for combining the city and county library service. They have also talked with county officials of two neighboring counties.

The system of cooperation would include combined ordering, centralized processing, and in-service training meetings, and would enable them to serve a larger number of persons with greater resources--a combined collection of 80,000 volumes. The professional staff could also be pooled to serve a large area and thus combat the shortage of professionally trained librarians.

There is only one thing wrong with the idea: it is too good to be true! The other counties are inclined to be suspicious of something so beneficial to them. Perhaps one reason for not trying for federal funds might be that in "high, wide and handsome Montana," the "high" and "wide" areas may have already used all the federal funds!

Mrs. Mary Antunes, Librarian of the Havre Public Library, acted as interrogator and asked the following questions:

Question: What happens when government money is withdrawn?

Herrig: The library service program will be evaluated in terms of bookmobile service. The bookmibile will remain available if it is kept in operation. Bookmobile service has been demonstrated to be better than the two book stations now operated; in one trip it circulates more books than have been circulated from a book station in one year. People will not want to do without the service they have enjoyed.

Question: How long does centralized cataloging take? Does it delay the book?

Longworth: There is usually no delay; it can often be done the same day the book is received.

Question: Why is the Five Valleys Federation concentrating on adult and family reading?

Swant: There are too many schools in the area; one bookmobile could not possibly handle the schedule. The schools are getting other types of library service.

Herrig: No two areas are alike. Lincoln County was "stuck" with school service because it was started years ago, and was merely improved by bookmobile service. It was not a new policy.

Ewing: Glasgow Public Library now serves 24 rural schools, so if bookmobile service is started, it will also serve schools.

The question period was terminated by lack of time, and Mrs. Longworth thanked the panel and the audience and the meeting was adjourned.

Miss Doris Wilson reminded librarians to sign the letter urging Montana senators to support the full appropriation for the Library Services Act.

Saturday, May 3, 1958

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION
Saturday May 3, 1958, 9:00 a.m.

Miss Eilene Morrison opened the meeting by introducing an honored guest, Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Childrens Libraries, U.S. Office of Education, who spoke on "Libraries in Education of Youth."

Miss Mahar reviewed the present status of American education, and stressed the basic importance of library service for elementary and secondary schools. Her speech and the questions and answers following her talk will be carried in the October issue of the Montana Library Quarterly.

HOW-TO-DO WORKSHOP
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1958, 10:30 A.M.
E.M.C.E. EDUCATION BUILDING

Mrs. Clare Smith presided and called for announcements.

Miss Harriet Cushman announced that the Montana Institute of the Arts Quarterly is available at $3.00 a year and libraries subscribing would receive two copies of each issue for one subscription.

Miss Rita McDonald described the display material on Montana authors available on loan from the Montana State Library Extension Commission office in Missoula, and invited librarians to send requests for the display.

Friends of the Library Business meeting not scheduled on the program was announced for 3:30 in the E.M.C.E. Children's Library.

Mrs. Smith introduced her panel members, Miss Doris Wilson and Mrs. Constance Piccioni, and defined the theme of the meeting as "How to win friends and influence people in library service," or in other words, publicity and public relations. According to definitions, publicity involves the public notice gained by various means outside the library, while public relations covers the policy and conduct maintained within the library to build confidence and understanding of library service.

One very effective type of publicity, either in or out of the library, is the poster, and Miss Wilson was asked to explain various methods for making and using the posters displayed in the room. Miss Wilson emphasized that a poster can be one of the most effective, yet inexpensive means of advertising books and libraries, and requires surprisingly little "know-how."

Many of the attractive posters on display consisted of only a few pieces of colored paper in a design illustrating a simple idea relating to books or reading. A number of the posters were the work of young people who were pleased to contribute their talents to the library. Busy librarians can often find some young persons who will help make posters and thus develope an interest in the library.

Design ideas may be collected from various sources, but lettering is sometimes a problem. Snap-out letters in colors are available from Mutual Aids.* Other suggestions were given on a memeographed sheet, which was distributed. Miss Wilson quoted Miss Chadwick's advice on posters "When it's time to take

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* 1946 Hillhurst Avenue, Los Angeles 27, $1.00

a poster down--do it--but replace it with another poster."

Suggestions were then contributed from the floor in an open discussion.

R. Nelson: Ready-made paper letters in three sizes are easily used on poster paper that comes lightly ruled. (Plastic or composition letters are more expensive and fragile.)

Colored chalk (pastels) are good for lettering temporary posters.

An outline of Montana can be used as a background for anything about the state.

H. Cushman: An alphabet can be traced from large letters in newspapers or advertising; a few letters can be extended into an alphabet by inverting A for V, using B for P and R, etc.

C. Smith: If bookcovers are used for display, they should be attached with thumb tacks inside so tacks won't show.

Good library displays should not be discarded after one use. Why not loan them to other libraries? Example: Billings Public Library had a good display in the Montana Power window. I asked to borrow it when it was removed, and showed it in Miles City, thanks to Billings Public Library.

In general, commercial library posters available are poor. Some of the better posters are available from Sturgis.

D. Wilson: The State Library Extension Commission might consider taking on the loaning of library posters, although they are difficult things to mail.

Clever ideas attract attention for posters. Example: Valentine heart suspended from the ceiling in a school library on Valentine's Day, when opened, read "Roses are red violets are blue, Return your books when they are due."

Mrs. Smith then turned to library publicity in newspapers. Editors are usually very cooperative, and many libraries feature a weekly news column, with other articles on special events in the library. Book reviews and new titles are most frequently used. The usual advice on newspaper publicity is "the more, the better." The librarians were asked to report activities in the field.

H. Ewing: Librarian writes a regular weekly column in which one or two books are reviewed, and other new titles are listed. The reporter writes the news stories of special events.

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M. Hileman: Reviews and titles are worked into a weekly news column.

M. Miller: We do the same.

N. Sliepcevich: Since 1958 a four page mimeographed monthly newsletter has been published giving news coverage for the library; book reviews, new book lists, etc. Quotations and illustrations about books and reading are used for fill-ins. About 200 copies are distributed each month to different mailing lists. Sometimes they are mailed to patrons who have not visited the library for a while, sometimes to new patrons or new arrivals in town. A few copies are sent to other libraries. Copies are also distributed at the library desk. The response has been very good. Duplicating poses something of a problem because so far it has been done by different agencies cooperating with the library.

Radio and television programs are also used by many libraries.

M. Moores: A Saturday morning radio story hour has been used for eight years. It is taped in advance at the librarian's convenience.

H. Ewing: A fifteen-minute radio program at 5:15 Monday, entitled "Stories for Boys and Girls and the Young in Heart," features folk stories, and the kind of stories found in Stories to Read and Tell. The response is very good; there have been requests for some stories over and over. Some stories are dedicated to the persons who request them.

P. Coombs: Our library radio program alternates weekly with newspaper publicity. Programs and publicity vary. Some of the programs are done by the library staff, which serves to keep the entire staff in the public eye.

Z. Bridges: Library has a weekly, "live" television program which varies from book reviews to special events and holiday "How to do it" programs. The books being reviewed are always displayed. All staff members participate and the response has been good.

M. Moores: Response to the Great Falls television program has been good over a wide area. People in Hill County see the program and come to our library for the books, but often cannot remember the titles. It would be helpful to have a listing of books to be reviewed in advance of the program.

Z. Bridges: The "live" programs are more or less flexible; staff members may make their own choice of books, and reviews are informal book talks. The list is not available far in advance of the program.

Mrs. Smith turned from publicity to the closely associated subject, public relations, which involves the librarian and every staff member. To the outside world anyone who happens to be behind the library desk represents the library. The friendly, helpful attitude of the desk attendant, the pleasant voice on the telephone, and the whole atmosphere of welcome in the library are very important in the public reaction toward the library.

Mrs. Smith called on Mrs. Constance Piccioni to report on the recent national library publicity project, National Book Week. She gave the following report.

We all know that the first National Library Week has come and gone. By this time we know, also, that it's going to come again. The Second

National Library Week is already in the planning stage, and we should be able to give you exact dates very soon. What I plan to do in the next few minutes, is to give you a summary of our activities for this year. Then, the meeting will be thrown open to discussion on how we wish to handle the program for next year - how to make the 1959 National Library Week better in its planning and in its results.

A part of Montana's organization for National Library Week was a committee of three librarians - your State President, Doris E. Wilson, Ruth Longworth and I acted on this committee. Our job was not to arrange the open house activities, or to set up displays - that was your job, and you did it very well, as I am going to tell you. Our job was to make you aware of what could and should be done. Our chief activity was correspondence. As chairman, Doris E. Wilson handled all letters, telegrams and telephone calls from National Headquarters, and, believe me, they came often - too often asking for immediate replies to be filled with information that was hard to get. Her two committee members assisted any time we were called on to do so. We received handbooks from National Headquarters which we distributed throughout th State. Flyers on National Library Week which had been sent to us were sent out to 45 Libraries. The National Education Association and the National Council of Teachers of English sent letters to National Library Headquarters requesting that teachers cooperate in the work of National Library Week, and gave 16 specific suggestions as to what they could do. We had this material duplicated so that we might send it to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the superintendent of parochial schools in the state. We made contact with the two school library consultants who travel throughout the state so that they might be helpful to librarians who might ask for National Library Week suggestions. Three letters were sent from the committee to the office of the Governor, each one requesting that the Governor issue a proclamation for National Library Week. A letter was also sent to the president of the Montana State Junior Chamber of Commerce, asking that their membership should also write. You know, that we were unsuccessful in getting a proclamation, but we did finally get a statement from the governor which was used in connection with other newspaper publicity. Ruth Longworth selected for appointment Mr. Eugene H. Miles, who acted as State Citizens Committee chairman, and she worked very closely with him throughout the entire period. Articles on National Library Week appeared in the October and January issues of the Montana Library Quarterly and in the Extension Commission publication, Montana Libraries. Ruth Longworth wrote an article for the Montana Education Association Journal, and for the Parent Teachers Journal - Montana section. Newspaper publicity also went out from the Extension Commission Office, and many many letters to you librarians and to community groups.

Now, I believe this is generally, about all that we did, and we should like to have you tell us how we could have done more and what more should have been done - in other words how could your Committee have been more helpful to you. But before we start on that, let's have a quick review of what went on in the State - of how Montana celebrated National Library Week. Then we can, so to speak, clear the deck for discussion.

Now if this - National Library Week - is a good thing, if it was the result of good planning, well

executed then its stimulus in the form of new borrowers, more citizens knowing about the Libraries in Montana - this stimulus should be felt for months to come. That there were positive results of this program is most evident from Montana's report of the first National Library Week which shows excellent participation by school libraries, and for public libraries - greatly increased circulation, lists of borrowers, and widespread community interest in improved Library service. This report also indicates that National Library Week has caused the Jaycees, the PTA and other community groups to be more than just generally interested in libraries - it has made them aware of Library needs, specific needs such as budget and building needs. Such community interest is vital to Library progress in Montana, and if National Library Week has strengthened it, has given it new meaning, then we want to put our best efforts into planning for a second such week in 1959.

Going back to Montana's report we accomplished our results this year through newspaper publicity - a lot of it. 92 papers with a total circulation of over 300,000 published 262 news stories. A full page ad in the Great Falls paper was paid for by local merchants. Every TV station in the state broadcast National Library Week material, and every radio station in the state participated. 187 meetings or ceremonies were reported as being held either in libraries or in other community centers.

Businesses cooperated by allowing space for 420 window displays throughout the state. In-school activities were reported by twelve hundred schools.

Of course none of this activity could have been accomplished without time and hard work, and credit and appreciation goes to all the librarians in Montana, the members of the Citizens committee, especially to Mr. Eugene Miles and Dr. John Barnett, and to all who cooperated and jointly worked for the success of National Library Week. It has taken imagination, serious thought and a lot of time-consuming work.

The following suggestions for the 1959 Book Week were made:

M. Moores: National publicity on television and radio was very effective, and this national emphasis should be continued. The support of National Library Week by nationally known people seemed more effective than just advertising.

R. McDonald: The national publicity is fine, but it should be accompanied by a local tie-up to the libraries the people know personally.

D. Wilson: Should coverage in the library periodicals--the Library Journal, the A.L.A. Bulletin, Wilson Library Bulletin, be continued? Did Montana librarians get the information they wanted, or did they get so much material that they were "swamped?" Should the material be edited or sorted by the state committee so it could be adapted to state needs? If duplicating facilities were available, the state committee could see that librarians received what they wanted.

M. Moores: There was so much information that librarians had a hard time sorting out what they could use. Our local Jaycee's were snowed under, and called the Library to find out what it was all about.

The kits for sale from national headquarters were poorly handled. Several librarians ordered them

and counted on using the display material. At the last possible moment they were notified the supply was exhausted.

Comment: Other librarians had had this same experience.

C. Smith: The $5.00 kit distributed from national headquarters contained poor materials. The posters were printed on flimsy paper, with a poor choice of colors, and were folded instead of being rolled. The general selection of material was disappointing, and the two types of kits duplicated each other. Librarians would do better to invest the $5.00 in materials for displays of their own planning and design.

Comment: Other librarians agreed, and had found the posters difficult to use.

C. Piccioni: Perhaps the comments point up the need for greater individual effort without depending on the national headquarters for supplying materials directly to libraries.

Z. Bridges: Some of the full page advertisements, such as the Macmillan ad, were better than the posters.

C. Piccioni: There is definitely a problem of weeding the flow of material which overwhelmed local personnel. It was confusing to have it come from different sources.

D. Wilson: Perhaps the solution lies in beginning to sift the national material early enough so that we could make up our own state kit. Many of the designs and suggestions could be carried over. The eagle design was very good.

C. Piccioni: How could a state kit be financed?

D. Wilson: That would have to be worked out. We must remember that we do things a little differently here in Montana. Perhaps the national plans worked out better in other areas.

Z. Bridges: The M.S.L.A. might help on the mimeographing cost for material on National Library Week.

D. Wilson: A scrap book on National Library Week is on display with the State Library Extension Commission exhibit.

Mrs. Smith thanked the group for their participation, and gave special thanks to Miss Wilson and Mrs. Piccioni.

10:30-12:00
Panel: "Administrators and Librarians Work Together"

Dean Linus Carlton introduced the panel as follows: Mr. Charles Borberg, High School Principal, Billings; Mrs. Lucille Brown, Librarian, Glasgow High School; Mr. P. C. Crump, Superintendent Ronan School District; Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Librarian, Ronan High School. Miss Mary Helen Mahar continued as consultant. The following report is not verbatim, but is the substance of the panel discussion.

CARLTON:

In a discussion of this sort, one has to start someplace.

I think that there are, perhaps, three basic assumptions. First, that the school librarian in any school, be it large or small, grade or high school, is at the very heart of the educational program because (a) she provides both pupils and teachers with all sorts of materials, oral and visual, pertaining to the content of the courses, and (b) because the school library is a teaching agency with an active

program for giving all pupils instruction in using a library for their immediate and future education.

Second, in order for it to be effective in serving these functions, the library must, first of all, be a laboratory or workshop with a wide variety of materials appropriate to the ages and interests of the students it serves. Equally important, it must be staffed with professionally trained persons who know materials, and who are skilled in helping teachers and students take advantage of the resources. The library must also be supplied with space and equipment adequate for carrying out its program. And, finally, there must be enough funds available not only to maintain a status quo, but constantly to improve resources and services.

Third, the effectiveness of any agency, and this is true of libraries, is largely dependent not on the mechanics involved, but on the quality of the persons involved. I do not mean by this that space, equipment, and materials are not important. I do mean that personnel is crucial. The personality of the community is involved. It is a community that has an attitude toward school libraries, either for or against? Or is there no opinion? The personality of the school board is involved. Is it informed or interested in such a program? Naturally, the school administrator and the school librarian are most closely involved, but the attitude of the teachers is also most important. Even the attitude of the students has its effect on the program. If any of these persons involved fail to make a constructive approach to the school library program, then the program in some way or measure, is less effective than it ought to be. It is true that the responsibilities are greatest for the librarian and the school administrator, for they must take the initiative, but the response and support of all other persons involved make up the final success of the total program.

Now, in this panel discussion, we must bear in mind that we will be talking about such widely differing situations as a one-room school with maybe 100 books, or maybe only 50 books, with no trained personel, and whose administrator is a county superintendent responsible for maybe 17 other schools; or a small high school with perhaps 75 students, several hundred books, a part-time teacher-librarian, no school principal, but a superintendent as administrator; or, in a few cases, of large high schools with maybe 10,000 books, a full-time trained librarian, a superintendent, and a principal.

It seems to me that there are three questions we must address to ourselves. Let us take a look at the following ideas.

1. To what extent is the school library program dependent on the close cooperation between the librarian and the school administrator? What happens if they don't work together?

2. Assuming that there is close cooperation or teamwork between them, in what ways can the school administrator help in the planning and administration of a school library program?

3. If they must team up, are there ways in which the librarian can help the administrator fulfill his functions?

Is there any reaction from the panel members on these questions? Mrs. Johnson?

JOHNSON:

It means the life or death of a library if there is no cooperation. Without it they are libraries in

name only. This matter of lack of cooperation is like a child on the playground trying to teeter-totter alone.

CRUMP:

Well, the school administrator usually knows very little about libraries. He sort of has to be dependent on the librarian and have confidence in her.

JOHNSON:

When the administrator is interested, that is where the purse strings are, and that, alone, is helpful. And when he does have confidence in his librarian, it reflects in her work.

BROWN:

Yes, indeed, the confidence of the administrator helps the librarian. If he has given her support, she wouldn't let him down.

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JOHNSON:

Take a case in point. This happened in a neighboring school. I was asking a teacher-part-time-librarian of that school how her library work was coming. She replied that she had just quit the library altogether; it took too much time, and there was no real opportunity to carry out anything worth the effort. It developed that she had spent much time and effort trying to work out lists of books for purchase that were necessary for content enrichment of the courses being taught. One day she received a whole, big box of new books the superintendent had ordered on his own, without any consultation at all, and so all the effort of both the part-time librarian and the cooperating teachers had been for nothing.

BROWN:

I don't mean to offend any salesmen present. But it is true that they will contact the superintendent and will sell him a hundred dollar order of books that neither the librarian nor the teachers need or want.

CARLTON:

This falls under the head of "things I wish administrators wouldn't do." Are there other things you librarians wish administrators wouldn't do?

JOHNSON:

Many librarians don't want the library made into a study hall, or a place of refuge for the misbehaving.

CARLTON:

Let us look at the positive side. Are there ways in which the administrator can help the librarian?

BROWN:

At teachers' meetings the administrator

can officially suggest that teachers should notify the librarian as to what books they would like to have, or what types of material they will need, and also urge teachers to make use of the library.

CARLTON:

You are suggesting that such suggestions coming from an administrator would have more force. Have you any comments, Mr. Borberg?

BORBERG:

I am simply amazed. How can you possibly operate a school and not do these things?

CARLTON:

Oh, I am sure these things don't happen in Montana, only in Arkansas, or Oregon, or somewhere far away.

FLOOR:

Some administrators seem to worry that the books won't be used. But if teachers are allowed to make their own selections, there is no question about their being used.

JOHNSON:

It is helpful to know what the administrator's point of view is. For instance, if a science teacher wants the librarian to order a book that will be used by only one student, what should be the position of the librarian? It is the attitude of the teacher that this would be worthwhile, but does the administrator agree that this is a practical purchase? The administrator should let the librarian know his feelings on such matters.

FLOOR:

If the book were for a gifted pupil, I'd say YES!

CARLTON:

It seems reasonable to assume that there should be some kind of understanding on such matters between the librarian, the teachers, and the administration.

CRUMP:

Some difficulties might be eliminated if, somewhere along the line, there were some library work for administrators so they would know something about it. An administrator is often reluctant to delegate sufficient authority to someone who does know.

FLOOR:

We have done a lot of talking about administrators. The librarian who has good relations with the administrator can keep him informed about the needs of the job. The librarian has to help, too. This is a two-way thing.

CARLTON:

Are you suggesting that the librarian has a responsibility for educating the administrator?

CRUMP:

But the librarian must be careful to spare the ego of the administrator!

CARLETON:

To what extent is scheduling in this picture? This is an area in which administration is most involved.

FLOOR:

If a schedule can be set up that will relieve the librarian from desk work so she is free to do other things, it would help.

CARLETON:

There are other aspects of scheduling

that can be considered. For instance, if a school has library periods six periods a day, but a different teacher is assigned each hour, none of them trained, about the only kind of work that can get done is clerical work. Under such circumstances even an interested teacher has no opportunity to work constructively.

JOHNSON:

Work can be scheduled so students can help. This is an enjoyable experience for them, and they learn about books. They not only relieve the librarian of that routine work, but it is also a good economy measure.

On the other hand, the administrator must realize that there would be more mistakes with student help. And with regard to records and such, administrators should try to realize that librarians are in the work to encourage reading and not to emphasize penalties. Student fines aren't meant to be penalties for reading, but it almost acts that way.

CARLTON:

To what extent does the administrator have the responsibility to see that the library is housed and equipped to meet school needs?

BORBERG:

That is the responsibility of the school administrator all the way. However, I just cannot get excited about this question. This is so essential I cannot conceive its not being done.

CARLTON:

The public also has a responsibility in this matter.

BORBERG

If public support is a problem, that, too, is the responsibility of the administrator. There is no problem here, in this community, at all.

BROWN:

There are some schools in this state in which you can't even find a cloakroom to put books.

BORBERG:

If I were to go into such a community, I would consider my number one job to be public relations.

CARLTON:

Dick, will you tell us something about the survey you are conducting?

FLOOR (Mr. Darling):

This study is not completed, so I cannot give you any findings. It is part of the library development project of PNLA.

We have sent an opinionaire to about 500 school administrators and superintendents of systems. These are closed-in questions, with multiple choice answers. An attempt is being made to find out exactly what school administrators do feel is their responsibility and what they do feel a school library ought to be. The report on this survey will be published in late autumn by the University of Washington Press.

CARLTON:

If the library program is not effective in any community, there must be a reason. One reason could be that the administrator is not library conscious.

FLOOR (Darling):

In the survey, the age of the administrator, his training and experience, and other factors, are being correlated.

MAHAR:

I think there is an element not yet introduced. An administrator, I think, deserves to be informed by the librarian what he can do, in concrete terms, to help the library.

It seems to me also that the faculty is a very important part of the picture, and I cannot discuss the relationship of teachers and administrators without discussing the faculty. A most important thing that is not being done in most schools is to have a meeting between faculty and librarian to plan the total curriculum in terms of many different kinds of materials. This can be a positive, not a nebulous thing. We get to talking in nebulous terms. An administrator appreciates positive suggestions.

Suppose the social science department decides to revise the curriculum. The administrator has a responsibility to see that teachers and librarian plan together what the program will be and what types of material will be needed. In one high school, in which I was in the library, we did this for every department. We had a positive program, written down with correlated reading lists. These lists were revised each year. The administrator planned this with the librarian and teachers. We all had a specific place in the program. We knew what was demanded of each member. New teachers coming into the school could be specifically oriented. A positive approach is essential in preparing such a program

FLOOR:

The Standard Committee of this state has been studying this phase of the problem: too often the librarian has not been included as a department head, as part of the policy making body of the school on curriculum planning, and elsewhere. The committee is going to recommend that this be done.

FLOOR:

Mrs. Brown, will you tell this meeting about your very excellent program?

BROWN:

I don't think it perfect.

The superintendent gives me clerical help half a day. There are 600 students in the junior-senior high school, and 800 in the elementary. I don't teach any classes. I very definitely use the teachers. I buy books by units after consultation with the teachers. For instance, if the classes are studying Eskimos, I buy a unit of books on Eskimos that covers the subject. We don't have a central library. All the books on science are in one room, all the books on food in another, etc. The books may all be borrowed. Such a program can work with interested teachers, and they are always helpful when they know that the librarian, in turn, is trying to serve their needs. We use student help, and I threw out accessioning, fine records, etc., because I didn't have time to do them.

DARLING (Floor):

Such planning as you described at the secondary level, Miss Mahar, ought to be done on the elementary level too.

MAHAR:

Exactly. I was using this secondary school situation only as an example of how it can be done.

CARLTON:

I wish the administrators would now speak up on what librarians should and should not do. In what ways can a librarian be a help to an

administrator?

BORBERG:

I can honestly say that I never have had problems. If the librarian has sufficient knowledge to carry on, there is no problem. I am sitting here becoming more thankful every moment that I have no such problems.

CARLTON:

Then you would say that training is important in a librarian. But we have been hearing at other meetings today that there just aren't enough trained librarians.

CRUMP:

It's pretty clear that if the librarian is trained, there are no problems. But I have seen problems with untrained librarians. Sometimes the library is just a loafing place. Sometimes the librarian just puts the books on the shelf and thinks that's all she has to do. As an administrator, I think the librarian has to work with other teachers, and she must work with students. She has a responsibility to make lists of new books available; in other words, she must be on the ball to sell her books.

BORBERG:

The standards for training librarians seem to me to be reasonable. Why isn't it possible to enforce those standards?

CARLETON:

And why is it important for a librarian for 1,000 students to have 30 hours of training, and less for smaller schools? We don't do that with teaching standards. We ought to be saying there is a floor below which we cannot go. Miss Mahar, what do you think?

MAHAR:

I question any logical relation between size of school and amount of training. The same standards should apply to all schools regardless of size. In other words, to give reader guidance requires the same background in a small or large school.

BORBERG:

I suppose it is a matter of compromise. It is better to have a librarian with some training than with none at all.

MAHAR:

I think minimum requirements should be placed on a different basis. It could be done in terms of continuing training.

FLOOR:

How many courses are required of teachers of content courses in how to use libraries for teaching and what is the value of library facilities to the teacher? The teacher should voluntarily take advantage of the library program. The librarian should not have to sell the library to teachers as well as to students.

CARLTON:

I don't believe we are doing the job, but we are aware of the fact that it needs to be done. We are not doing nothing at all, but we are falling short of really meeting this problem.

FLOOR (Eastern Montana College)

In our four year course, we require a four hour course in library work. We hope, in addition to this, that each teacher stresses library work integrated with content.

FLOOR (Montana State College)

We also have one such course in how

to use the library for better teaching. Although it is required, there seem to be many conflicts. A course in children's literature is also required.

FLOOR:

The practice teacher program can be utilized for this training also. There should be some type of compulsion placed on these practice teachers to get into the library and put some of this theory into action. They should not be allowed to limit their practice teaching to the use of the textbook.

CARLTON:

I agree that at that point much more can be done. This is a focal point, and much can be accomplished if the classroom teacher has the right slant, and, of course, the practice teaching supervisor, and the school librarian as well.

FLOOR:

It is a more or less authoritative position that a high school librarian should be a person who has had considerable experience as a content teacher as a background before she enters library training. Those of us who have this background are now able to get this additional library training in our state, but the high school librarian is not paid more for this additional training. I think something needs to be done.

MAHAR:

Something, indeed, needs to be done. We expect high school librarians to be teachers with wide backgrounds and professional training as well. This would take 6 years of training. This has not been well enough recognized generally as a particular problem.

FLOOR (Same person):

If librarians are to be part of the administration and make a contribution to administrative planning along with the principal and superintendent, then there should be some recognition of these extra responsibilities. She also has to take the responsibility of selling the program, and has to get along with the entire staff.

MAHAR:

Some school systems grant status on the basis of the number of years in the school system. This would operate the same for librarians as for teachers. Some consider years of training in the matter of status. This question of status is a difficult one to pin down.

FLOOR (Administrator):

I'd like to know what proportion of a librarian's time is spent with cards and stamping books, and such, and how much in live library service. It seems to me to be too much clerical work in proportion to the total.

FLOOR:

All he has to do is to provide clerical help!

FLOOR (Same administrator)

No money!

A general discussion ensued over clerical work. One librarian said her student help was paid under the DECCA program. Mr. Carleton mentioned that it certainly is uneconomical to pay a trained librarian to do clerical work. School credit for student help was mentioned as a possible way to secure help without cost. The administrator who started this phase of the discussion, closed it by saying that he could understand

that it would be nice for the librarian to have clerical help, but it would be even nicer if he could have clerical help himself!

CARLTON:

If I were an administrator, I would like to know how well the books are used. I think the librarian should let me know. Should she not also tell me where the collection is weak, and other like information. Are librarians doing this job?

FLOOR (Mr. Darling):

I think a librarian should provide not just a tabulation of circulation statistics, but a narrative report giving the real picture of what is going on, what the needs are, what equipment is needed, what standards are not met, and possible steps to be taken to meet them. I think the administrator has a right to expect and demand such a report.

FLOOR:

I should like to go back to a previous comment about the use of the library as a study hall or classroom. In small schools, this has to be done. How can an administrator be criticised when he is forced to do this or have no library at all?

FLOOR:

I would like to know what you think is the proper use of the library by students? What hours should they be allowed to spend, what restrictions should there be? Should the library be a social meeting place? Is there a need to examine what is the proper use of the school library?

CARLTON:

If a library is open only two periods a day, can it do its job at all?

FLOOR:

The role of the librarian is changing, first from just being a guardian of books to working with pupils, and now to working with teachers. When class programs become more channeled into the library, recreation reading may be curtailed. Browsing will be cut by the scheduled use of the library by classes. The library could become a three ring circus with reference work, classes, and recreational reading all going on at once.

There is a question as to the values of free reading. Are libraries really achieving what they think they are in this respect?

CARLTON:

In more than half of our schools, the part time library is a crucial problem. What is the answer in terms of a librarian's responsibility who teaches four or five classes a day?

FLOOR:

Let me restate my question. I mean what is the proper use of a school library when the library is large enough to be open all day?

MAHAR:

This is an old problem. It is difficult to establish the value to a student who does free reading. I remember at one time I was told that a lot of students were flunking because they were wasting time in my library. I asked how we can defend our position when we talk so enthusiastically about the values of a library program in one instance and make such claims in another. The upshot was that we decided to do a study for three weeks to try to find out what really was the case.

We made complete records of attendance,

as well as of all kinds of materials used. We took the names of students and compared their scholastic achievement with their attendance and the type of material used. From this brief study, it appeared, as far as we could equate our results, that the students who came every day or not at all had the lowest achievement. The students who came a moderate number of times, and used a variety of materials had the highest scholastic achievement. We decided it wasn't as much a matter of what they were doing in the library, as it was a matter of guidance in study habits and reading guidance. We never did exercise control on the amount of time spent in the library. I don't think it can be said that a slow boy who reads magazines every day is not having some kind of a learning experience.

BORBERG:

I think some librarians become too academic. They should have materials that will appeal to all kinds of students. There should be some Hot Rod as well as Atlantic Monthly.

FLOOR:

Browsing and moving about cause so much noise in a library. What can be done about this?

BROWN:

I do not have any trouble with discipline. The students cannot learn too early to behave. If they get out of line, they are denied the library for two weeks. Of course they may come in if class work demands it. This really works. I have to send students out only about once a month.

JOHNSON:

I do the same. Either students allow other people the use of the library, or they don't enjoy it themselves.

CARLETON:

This is the same sort of situation as a classroom. There must be some sort of orderliness.

BORBERG:

You can't go too far, be too restrictive.

BROWN:

That's right. They should be allowed to say "This is a good book" or some such small freedoms.

CARLETON:

If you will remember, we did say some sort of orderliness, not rigid restriction.

Now, I see our time is up. To briefly sum up, we can say that, the administrator and librarian must work together, but, in the long run, they will be defeated unless they enlist the help of all the teachers along the way. When you get this kind of cooperation, it is felt by all, a successful library program becomes possible.

5TH GENERAL SESSION
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1958, 12:30
LUNCHEON, E.M.C.E. STUDENT UNION

Dean James F. Nickerson of Montana State College presided, and spoke of his interest in school library development. School libraries can be improved through training librarians, and training teachers to use the school library in teaching. The problem is more easily defined than solved, particularly in the case of small schools in Montana. Administrators, teachers, and librarians must work together.

Dean Nickerson introduced Miss Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as representing

the state administration in the three-point cooperation. Miss Miller spoke on the subject "The Role of the State Department in Bringing about Cooperation of Public and School Libraries." Her address will be published in the October issue of the Montana Library Quarterly.

Dean Nickerson thanked Miss Miller, and summarized her address as "how to made democracy work--both mechanics and specifics" and termed it most inspiring.

Meeting adjourned.

6TH GENERAL SESSION
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1958, 2:15 P.M.

Mrs. Winnifern H. Moore presided at the panel meeting, "Montanans Look at School Library Standards" and introduced Mrs. Inez Herrig, chairman of the panel. Mrs. Herrig presented the following panel members: Mr. Bill Pate, Mr. Richard Darling, Mr. C. E. Hood, and Mr. W. M. Erickson. Miss Mary Helen Mahar had graciously consented to act as consultant.

After stressing the serious problems faced by Montana in regard to school library standards, Mrs. Herrig called on Mr. Erickson to review the present state library laws and standards.

The Montana Code states that school libraries shall be under the control of the board of trustees who shall report statistics to the county superintendent. Books shall be selected by the county superintendent and school trustees from lists approved by the state superintendent of public instruction who shall formulate rules and regulations for school libraries and furnish the county superintendent such instruction and information as will make the use of the library most effective.

Mr. Erickson presented the following school library standards formulated by the state superintendent of public instruction.

Mrs. Herrig then called upon Mr. Hood, who reviewed the school library standards of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools adopted in 1935.

Mr. Hood pointed out that revision of these standards is now under consideration by the Northwest Association. It is likely that standards of quantitative requirements will be replaced by qualitative measurements that would indicate the quality of library service and show more accurately how the library is being used.

Dean Linus Carlton was asked to comment from the floor on the progress being made in revising the standards. He reported that the proposed changes would be voted upon by the N.A.S.H.S. in December 1958. Some of the changes to be considered involve increasing the library training required for any school librarian, counting titles rather than duplicate volumes, giving greater freedom in book selection after basic book lists have been used, and increasing budgets to meet rising prices. Emphasis should be more on quality and good library practices, rather than on mere numbers of volumes. The accrediting committee should arrange to do some actual visiting of school libraries.

Mrs. Herrig then called upon Mr. Richard Darling to report on the present condition of school libraries as he knows them from visits made as part of a study for P.N.L.A. He reported that by and large, existing standards are not being met. Fifty-three per cent of the librarians lacked the minimum number of hours of technical library training. High schools of over five hundred students had more trained librarians; smaller

high schools had fewer trained librarians. Many high schools with less than one hundred students had nothing that could be called a library. In one case there was no librarian, the library was open only at noon and consisted of seven hundred old textbooks and one hundred other books. Reference books were lacking except for one dictionary and one encyclopedia. This condition prevailed despite Northwest standards requiring a selection of books distributed over the library classification in the same proportions as in the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries.

Libraries in the larger high schools are better, but are not meeting standards completely. Frequently, the librarian is a study hall supervisor as well as a librarian.

Mr. Darling stated that, with very few exceptions, Montana simply does not have elementary school libraries. In one community a promising development is the combined service of one librarian to both the high school and the elementary school, although she is serving 1,300 to 1,400 students.

In general, the situation in which school library standards are being met is very much the exception. That they are being ignored is no one's fault any more than it is everyone's fault. Basic problems are the shortage of trained librarians and the misuse of trained personnel by scheduling their time for teaching and other non-library work.

Mrs. Herrig agreed that we must recognize the fact that we have a long way to go in improving school libraries. She called upon Mr. Bill Pate to discuss the possibilities for improving standards.

Mr. Pate stated that the budget problems of school libraries indicate the attitude toward library service in the school and in the community. He emphasized the fact that standards are minimums, and should be the beginning, not the final goal for school libraries.

For schools with less than one hundred students, the minimum allotment should be $600.000 exclusive of repair and binding. Schools with one hundred to three hundred pupils should have $3.00 per pupil including binding and repairs; schools of over 1,000 pupils should have $2.50 per pupil.

Standards for the collection make-up should be somewhat flexible to allow for variations in the curriculum and for specialized local interest. At present there is a tendency for some school libraries to emphasize scientific, technical and do-it-yourself books, leaving the humanities to be covered by public libraries. This shows a need for some control by standards to avoid over-emphasis in any one field, and encourage a well-rounded collection.

There is also a contrast between the professional training required of teachers and librarians. The minimum requirement for teaching is thirty quarter hours for a major, eighteen quarter hours for a minor, while school librarians are required to have only nine quarter hours of professional training. Librarians with full professional training are often driven out of small schools by poor facilities and excessive teaching duties.

Standards are effective in improving school libraries, as demonstrated by the fact that states with the highest education standards have the best trained teachers and school librarians. There should be definite school library standards required of elementary schools as well as of high schools.

The all-system library has

possibilities for smaller schools. Mr. Pate asked Mr. Darling to describe examples of it in Montana.

Mr. Darling spoke of the Whitefish High School Library, which has extended its service to include the elementary school previously served only by static classroom collections. The librarian spends four periods in the high school library and two periods plus an hour before and after school in the elementary school library. She has trained teacher-librarians for additional service in the elementary school, and has a teacher-supervisor and student assistants to help in the high school library. The total enrollment is over 1,000 students.

The all-system library has also been adopted in Stevensville, with a school enrollment of five hundred. The librarian spends a half day in each school.

Mr. Darling added that the Montana standards lack any definition of library quarters. A real library room should be required, rather than the closet or odd space often being used at present. Half of Montana's school libraries are too small.

Dean Carlton commented that the school library should have a seating capacity equal to the largest academic class in the school. Mrs. Herrig reviewed the information presented by the panel and agreed that perhaps the best prospect for a solution to Montana's problems of a shortage of librarians and insufficient school library budgets might be in the development of all-system libraries rather than using part-time teacher-librarians. She spoke of her work with the A.L.A. Committee on the Revision of School Library Standards to be published in December 1958. Present A.L.A. standards dating from 1945, require a full time librarian for schools of over two hundred enrollment. Schools of less than two hundred students may be served by a half-time librarian.

Miss Harriet Miller was asked to give information on school organization, and reported that nationally one out of eight public schools is a combined 12-grade school. Montana has a number of combined 12-grade schools.

Miss Mahar commented on the advantages of a one-system library for a 12-grade school, but pointed out that few librarians served more than one 12-grade system. If more 12-grade schools are served, the situation becomes that of a library supervisor directing teacher-librarians in several schools. Even a supervising librarian should spend at least one-third to one-fourth of her time in each school. In-service training might be given teachers in very small schools. In any case, the head librarian should not become a "service center" with no actual work in the schools.

Mr. Erickson thought the service by one librarian to a 12-grade system would be successful if the mechanical features could be worked out. Elementary schools will have to budget for library service, if standards for elementary school libraries are defined and required.

Mr. Hood pointed out the serious problem of obtaining professionally trained librarians for small schools. Only three colleges in the Northwest area offer thirty credits in library training; twelve colleges in the area offer nine credits of library training.

Mr. Darling stated that librarians who want to be librarians move to larger schools because often a heavy teaching load is required in a small school, with little time left for the library.

Mrs. Herrig asked for questions

from the floor.

Question: Is the percentage standard the best basis for selection and distribution of material by subjects and grades in the school library? For example, one self-evaluation sheet quotes 40% for grades 1 - 3, 35% for grades 4 - 6, 25% for grades 7 - 8.

Mahar: Rigid control of school library collections by standards is not a good idea. Obviously a school library should not be mainly fiction, or largely technical shop books. The control of the collection is best placed in the professional training required of the librarian rather than in rigid artificial means.

Herrig: The new A.L.A. national standards for school libraries have generalized standards for generalized types of materials.

Pate: Individual ideas of librarians and demands based on local conditions should be guided to some extent by standards.

Mahar: Percentage restrictions should not interfere with building up the collection where it is needed, and should not prevent selection of books beyond the Standard Catalog for High School Libraries. For example, in one high school there was a justified need for the purchase of French books, which, of course, are not in the Standard Catalog. Librarians must not be too restricted in book selection.

In closing, Mrs. Herrig expressed hope that the discussion and thought on school library standards would result in action. She proposed that a resolution be prepared and presented at the Sunday morning business meeting, stating that there is a great interest in both elementary and high school library standards in Montana, and that M.S.L.A. would be most interested in having the State Department of Public Instruction prepare elementary school library standards.

Mrs. Herrig regretted that more time was not available for a discussion of other aspects such as the role of parents in developing school libraries.

She felt that librarians at this meeting should be convinced of the need for recruiting candidates for professional library training. If standards are to be raised, we will need professionally trained school librarians--not teacher-librarians whose energies are absorbed in teaching duties.

Mrs. Moore urged support for the resolution on elementary school standards, and after thanking the panel, brought the meeting to a close.

"Books will be read"
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1958, 3:45 P.M.
MULTI-PURPOSE ROOM

Presiding:

Miss Mildred Grawe, Flathead County Library, Kalispell, Montana

Other persons on Program:

Mrs. Lois B. Payson, 204 South 3rd, Bozeman, Montana, (Reading of article)

Mrs. Elizabeth Pittman, Librarian, Carnegie Public Library, Lewistown, Montana (Book review)

Mrs. Waldo Ekegren, Librarian, State Hospital, Warm Springs, Montana, (Book review)

Miss Katherine Fisher, Children's Librarian, Public Library, Bozeman, Montana (Book review)

Mrs. Helen Ross, Librarian, Public Library, Livingston, Montana, (Book review)

The session opened with a reading, by Mrs. Payson, of an abridged version of a talk entitled "Books will be read" which was given by Dr. Lawrence Clark Powell, Librarian of the University of California at Los Angeles, before the British Library Association's meeting at Harrogate, September 18, 1957, and which was printed in the February 1, 1958 issue of the Library Journal. In her opening remarks Mrs. Payson explained that when Doris Wilson had asked her if she would do this she had agreed with much pleasure: first, because having but recently returned to the state she was glad of this opportunity to meet old friends in MSLA and to make new ones; and second, because she had always been in sympathy with Larry Powell's "Library credo" as represented in this talk.

Four book talks followed the reading of the Larry Powell article. As Miss Grawe explained the talks were to be about books that their reviewers had read and enjoyed; and in the talks the reviewers would tell why they had read these books and why they had enjoyed them. The first talk was by Mrs. Pittman. She said that she had read nothing recently that appealed to her as a book she wanted to use on this program, so she had gone back to one she had read some time ago: Robert Ruark's "The Man and the Boy". She had found this book quite different in tone to other books by the same author. It is the story of a boy who spent much of his time in the company of his grandfather, hunting and fishing and engaged in other out-door sports along the coast of North Carolina. To her the value of the book lay in the way it gets back to basic facts. Unlike so many of the books that are published today where situations are highly contrived it contains a minimum of remarks for effect but, in a simple way, it tells of experiences that the boy shared with his grandfather close to nature which made more impression on him than his formal education.

Mrs. Ekegren followed Mrs. Pittman. She explained that she had little time to read for pleasure now that she was serving as a research librarian at the State Hospital, and her choice was therefore restricted. She had selected two small books: the first "The stranger" by Albert Camus and the second "Charles" by Michael Joseph.

The first she had chosen to read because she was interested in Albert Camus as an important literary figure and because the author had embraced the philosophy of existentialism--a philosophy which had made considerable impace on current psycho-therapeutic thinking. This slight story of a young man who, through a series of senseless accidents, had committed murder and was awaiting the guillotine presented a remarkable reading experience. Its hero had grown up without a sense of values as most men see them; all his life he had studiously avoided emotional involvement both with others and with himself; and his life was entirely without meaning. During the months of waiting for death he comes to the point where for the first time he lays his "heart open to the benign indifference of the universe". With a strong, swift, uncluttered style in one hundred and fifty-four pages of the clearest, keenest and most urgent prose, the author explores the searchings of that heart until their depths become most appalingly evident. One need not agree with the author's philosophy to feel the impact of its expression through the experience of his hero.

"Charles", Mrs. Ekegren pointed out, was a very different type of book. It is the story of friendship, as

distinct from companionship, that for thirteen years existed between a superior sort of man and a superior cat. Her daughter had purchased it in a fit of nostalgia when away from home and had left it behind after a vacation. Mrs. Ekegren had picked it up at the end of a hard day when she was tense, tired and filled with emotional nausea. In persuing this simple, delightfully written story she found herself entering, as it were, into a relaxing, pleasant conversation with the author, exchanging views with him about her own cat and cats in general; and she wanted to share the book with her audience as an example of the kind of book of which we all at times feel the need--a book in the field of one's own interest which is unstressed and undemanding. Such a book is more relaxing than a dozen tranquillizer pills.

Kay Fisher had selected for review "Lone boy", by Margaret Ann Hubbard--a story with a misleading title since the "lone boy" of the story is but an incidental character, a little old Chinaman who lived in Helena in 1865. In this beautifully written juvenile, the author is more interested in the life of the times than in the action or character of the story, but both life and incident are seen thrcugh the eyes of a twelve-year old girl. Miss Fisher had personal reasons for being attracted to the book. It tells in part the experiences of a large family in their journey up the Missouri in a keel boat, and Miss Fisher's grandmother had brought her own large family up the Missouri just fourteen years after the story took place.

The last book to be reviewed was "Stubborn mare" by Jo Sykes, and the review was given by Helen Ross. Miss Ross began her talk by reviewing her own friendship with the author. The Livingston Public Library had known Jo Sykes since she was a little girl in grade school. She read all the horse stories and dog stories the library owned. For a short time she had served as children's librarian in the library but she had given it up to devote more time to writing.

Miss Ross pointed cut that it was a mistake to think of this book as just a horse story. To her its value lay in its wonderful characterization of a lonely old man and a runaway sixteen-year old boy and of the story of their need for one another. However, it has the appeal of a truly authentic horse story. As one rancher had said of Jo "She sure knows her horses". The book has lots of excitement including two rodeos and maintains its interest to the very end--and it is highly popular with our Montana boys and girls.

Mrs. W. R. Hagie of Fort Benton and Mrs. Lilly Weland of Chester who were to have taken part in the program were unable to be present. Mr. Bill Pate of Billings and Mr. Robert Moran of Red Lodge who had also planned to review books were attending the school librarians section.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES BUSINESS MEETING
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 3:30 P.M.
ROOM 108, EDUCATION BUILDING
EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Mr. Richard Darling presided as temporary chairman at the organizational meeting, which was attended by 20 persons interested in school libraries, including Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries, U.S. Office of Education, a guest of the convention.

Mr. Darling reviewed the development of the movement to organize the group, which started with the hour and a half school library meeting in Butte last May. A petition to plan

a full day of school library meetings at the M.S.L.A. convention in Billings, and to organize a School Libraries Section within M.S.L.A. was signed by ten school librarians and submitted to the M.S.L.A. Executive Board. The Board approved the petition and requested the Committee on Constitution and Bylaws to take the necessary steps to bring the matter of a constitutional amendment permitting the formation of sections within M.S.L.A. before the convention at Billings.

The chairman pointed out that the constitutional amendment and petition to organize a school library group could not be presented to M.S.L.A. for action until the business meeting Sunday morning, May 4. Hence, the present business meeting was being held in advance of an official basis for organization, on the assumption that favorable action would be taken on both matters by M.S.L.A.

Mr. Darling inquired if notes of the meeting were being taken, and Mrs. Peck said she had been doing so informally, pending the election of a secretary. Mr. Darling requested her to continue as temporary secretary of the group for the remainder of the meeting.

The initial step for organization was taken by Mr. Darling when he asked the question, "Should there be a School libraries Group organized as a section within M.S.L.A.?" Miss Inez Haskins moved that a School Libraries Division be formed within M.S.L.A. The motion was seconded by Miss Frances Wells, and passed unanimously by the group.

Next there followed a discussion of considerations pertaining to the election of officers, and the relationship of officers, and the relationship of the group to the Montana State Library Association and the Montana Education Association.

Mr. Darling felt that although the School Libraries group would, if approved, be a section of M.S.L.A., a relationship with M.E.A. could be worked out so that regional meetings in the fall could be used to reach the librarians of smaller schools who could not come to M.S.L.A. in the spring. Miss Carlson stated that in October, M.E.A. will meet at Billings, Great Falls, and Missoula, with Billings designated as the official state convention.

Mrs. Brown suggested that it would be well to elect a chairman who lived somewhere near the M.S.L.A. president so that the two could work together readily.

As a further step in the selection of officers, Mr. Darling asked those present to introduce themselves, and a sheet was circulated for registering the name and address of each person.* The acting secretary was asked to get the name and address of other school librarians who had attended any part of the convention.

Mr. Darling called for nominations for the following officers: chairman, vice chairman, and secretary-treasurer.

Miss Carlson niminated Mr. B. K. Pate as chairman. Mrs. Harstad moved that nominations for chairman be closed, and the motion was seconded by Miss Haskins, and passed. Mr. Robert Moran moved that a unanimous ballot be cast for Mr. Pate. The motion was seconded by Miss Wells and approved.

Mr. Pate nominated Miss Letitia Johnson as vice chairman. Inez Haskins moved that nominations be closed and that a unanimous ballot be cast. The motion was seconded by Miss Baldwin, and approved.

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* The list of signatures was given to Mr. Robert Moran, secretary of the School Libraries Section.

Nominations for secretary-treasurer were interrupted by a question as to the function of a treasurer in a sectional group; it was decided that at times there might be a need for funds raised by a levy of dues.

Mrs. Joan Carpenter nominated Mr. Moran as secretary-treasurer. Miss Carlson moved that nominations be closed and that a unanimous ballot be cast. Mr. Pate seconded the motion, and it was approved.

It was suggested that it might be advisable to have a committee or executive board of professional librarians to advise the School Libraries Section. Others in the group thought this would not be necessary, and Mr. Darling remarked that professional librarians would always be glad to help, without the formality of a committee or board. He spoke for himself and Miss Morrison in stating that they would always be willing to offer assistance.

Mrs. Carpenter raised the question of centralized or regional meetings, and Mr. Moran stated that M.E.A. had voted in favor of regional meetings, although special sections such as music teachers, and English teachers have centralized state meetings.

Miss Morrison questioned the desirability of dividing the program, and others present thought there would be some difficulty in scheduling meetings to avoid conflict with other groups, such as the English teachers, since many teacher librarians belong to this group.

Mr. Pate suggested that an attempt be made to schedule the library meetings to avoid conflicts; he felt that planning too many meetings during a year would be a mistake. Miss Morrison suggested joint meetings with the English teachers one time, and with the Social Science teachers another time, and so on through the curriculum. Mrs. Brown thought that better speakers could be obtained for joint meetings.

Mr. Pate asked if any officers from the M.E.A. Library Section were present; there was no response. He thought it important to avoid the possibility of competition or confusion between the M.S.L.A. School Libraries Section and the M.E.A. Teacher Librarians Section. It would be well to work toward getting an invitation from M.E.A. to hold meetings at the M.E.A. conventions.

Mrs. Brown mentioned the difficulty school librarians experience in attending M.S.L.A. conventions. Attendance at M.E.A. meetings is an accepted thing for teachers, but attendance at M.S.L.A. meetings requires special arrangements. Mr. Pate observed that school librarians are much more interested in their meetings than some teachers who find conventions merely a routine.

Mr. Moran asked Miss Mahar to comment on the relationship of the school librarians with M.S.L.A. and M.E.A. Miss Mahar recommended the informal, dual affiliation with M.E.A. and M.S.L.A., although the official affiliation as a total group would be with M.S.L.A. Regional sections could work with M.E.A., and no further official arrangement would be necessary, because the committees for regional programs in October have already been appointed. It should be possible to plan joint meetings with teachers' sections without a formal relationship with M.E.A. as a total group.

Mr. Pate announced that he would like to call a meeting of the School Libraries Section after the M.S.L.A. general business meeting Sunday morning in the Public Library, and that he would also like to confer with various members as an informal committee to pave the way for action at the fall M.E.A. meeting and plan for the May 1959 M.S.L.A. convention

program.

Miss Mahar stated that as an organized group, the School Libraries Section would now be eligible for representation in the State Assembly of the American Association of School Librarians which holds meetings during the midwinter and national A.L.A. conventions, at which each state reports progress and trends in school library development. She urged that Mr. Pate represent Montana school librarians at the A.L.A. meeting in San Francisco in July.

Mr. Pate expressed great interest in attending the meeting, but could not state immediately that it would be possible for him to make the trip. Mr. Darling asked anyone from the group who planned to attend the A.L.A. conference to report to Mr. Pate so that someone else could be delegated to represent Montana, if necessary.

Miss Mahar also pointed out that as soon as the chairman of the M.S.L.A. School Libraries Section notified the national state assembly that the section had been organized, he would receive the communications of the assembly from Miss Eleanor Ahlers, Executive Secretary.

Mr. Darling announced the meeting of Montana Student Librarians, May 23 at Missoula, in connection with the Interscholastic meeting at the University.

Mr. Pate then proposed a resolution thanking Mr. Darling, Miss Morrison, and Miss Mahar for all the preliminary work that had been done to bring about the organization of the section. The motion was seconded by Miss Haskins and passed with a unanimous rising vote of applause and appreciation.

Meeting adjourned.

FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY BUSINESS MEETING
SATURDAY, MAY 3. 1958, 3:30 P.M.
EDUCATION BUILDING, E.M.C.E.

Presiding: Mrs. Robert Bemis, Trustee, Mineral County Library, Superior, Montana.

Mrs. Robert Bemis, vice-chairman of the Friends Group presided in the absence of Lois Nelson, chairman. First business on the agenda was the election of a chairman for the coming year. Mrs. Oscar Hoiseth nominated Mrs. Bemis and Miss Harriette Cushman moved that the nominations be closed and that the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot. Motion was carried. The group asked Mrs. Bemis to appoint a secretary-treasurer, to choose a member from her own community or one nearby with whom she could work in close accord. Mrs. Bemis will announce her appointment at an early date.

Mrs. Bemis discussed the many ways in which the Friends could help in securing better libraries throughout the state: by acting as a public relations group, by pointing up budget needs, by volunteer help in the small libraries. She pointed out the vital part they could play in using their influence with the state legislators to urge a large, substantial increase for the Commission budget and nationally, with letters to the Representative and Senators in Washington to urge the full appropriation under the Library Services Act. The entire group gave enthusiastic endorsement to her suggestions.

She called on the membership for a report of activities. The Hill County Friends, first to be organized in Montana and presently numbering over 200 members had a most impressive program on which to report. This group meets twice a year for a full membership meeting,

with an author's tea as the highlight of the year. Two board meetings of the thirty-four Board members are held and too, for the entire membership, an occasional potluck dinner which has proven immensely popular. Valuable gifts have been given to the library: a ceiling projector, a silver tea and coffee service, a large memorial plaque with over 100 names embossed. The group has over $322.00 in treasury. Each year the Hill County Friends send two delegates to M.S.L.A. and also pay dues in this association for their officers.

It was moved, seconded and voted uanimously that this practice be recommended to every Friends group in the state.

Harriette Cushman suggested that the Home Demonstration Clubs be approached to help in organizing groups in every area. The State Council of the H.D.C. has approved the Friends movement and the local clubs have been encouraged to participate. In some areas, dues for the entire H.D.C. are paid from the club treasury.

As reports were made from various areas, different patterns of organization were evident. Mrs. Graybill reported that Great Falls had no formally organized group but many very active friends who rallied to the call whenever the library needed help: for a sponsoring group, for a social time or for friendly support when necessary.

Ruth Longworth described the Glacier County organization, made up of representatives from every organization in the county, and where the chief function was that of good public relations and the publicizing of the library program. When necessary, this group became a strong force in securing favorable action on the part of the Commissioners in securing a good site for the library and good planning for the two library buildings.

Veronica O. Sullivan reported a large and active group in Butte, with newly elected officers.

Mrs. Helen Brown of Broadview, representing the Montana State Parent and Teachers Association, asked many questions about the origin and general purpose of the Friends and expressed the opinion that some such group would be most welcome in Yellowstone County.

Mrs. Bemis recommended that an attempt be made to start groups in areas where future federations will exist, first, possibly in the vicinity of Miles City. She pointed out how valuable the Friends effort had been in Mineral County when the Five Valleys Federation was in the planning stage.

Winnafern Moore suggested that the Friends include school libraries in their concern for better public libraries and the group gave whole hearted endorsement to this suggestion. Mrs. Bemis said that in each community, a show of interest and concern in the school library was most important and certainly effective in improving an unfavorable situation. Mrs. Moore recommended that a statement be made by the Friends, stating their interest in better libraries for both public and school systems.

The decision was unanimous to secure as many individual memberships in M.S.L.A. as possible, with local groups paying the dues for the officers when possible. All trustees will be invited to join and all associate members of the association will be considered as the nucleus of the Friends Association on the state level. Each member present was urged to secure new memberships at the earliest possible date. Mrs. Bemis promised a state-wide campaign

to add a great many members. She pointed out that this was a legislative year and it was of utmost importance that all friends be alerted to their responsibility to help secure favorable action from the legislature on the budget for SLEC.

The meeting was adjourned and, comment was general that it had been an exceptionally good one. One member said that there was little doubt but that this would be a banner year for Friends of the Library in Montana.

AUTHOR'S BANQUET - NORTHERN HOTEL
SATURDAY, MAY 3, 7:00 P.M.

The librarians and friends gathered in the Ball Room for an opportunity to meet the Montana authors before the dinner. Mrs. Stickney played several selections on the organ. The authors at the speaker's table were cleverly identified by a display of jackets from their books on the wall back of the table.

After the banquet, Miss Lesley Heathcote introduced Mrs. Marion Place, who is well-known as the writer, Dale White, and is also a professionally trained librarian. Mrs. Place was born in Indiana, graduated from the University of Minnesota Library School and was art librarian at Rollins College in Florida for five years before her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Place have lived in Butte with their two children until last year when Mr. Place was transferred to Glendive. Mrs. Place is the author of many books and articles on western subjects, especially for young people. She has appeared on a number of library programs throughout the state.

Mrs. Place as toastmistress for the evening, spoke of her pleasure in meeting the librarians, many of whom she had come to know personally since the convention in Butte last year. She set the theme for the evening by the statement, "The librarian is the author's best friend, next to his publisher." It is the librarian who buys and recommends books. The power of a reading list should never be underestimated! Librarians are most helpful in supplying authors with information, as witness Virginia Walton and Lita McDonald who are deserving of medals the size of frying pans for help they have given to authors doing research at the Historical Library in Helena.

A survey of Montana authors reveals that there are only three who were born in Montana and now write here: Olive Barnett, Dan Cushman and Archie Joscelyn. Montana acquires most of her authors by migration. There are fifty-five authors resident in the state, but not born Montanans. Tonight's panel represents authors from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Indiana, and Iowa, active in various fields: novels, short story, history juveniles and literary criticism.

Mrs. Place said that, after being introduced, members of the panel were prepared to cope with any questions the librarians care to ask--about their books--how, why, and when they work (and authors do work)--how they feel about their books, about literature in general--why they came to Montana--or any other questions.

The first author introduced was Naomi Lane Babson (Mrs. Paul Grieder) who was born in Massachusetts, majored in English at Radcliffe and went to Canton, China to teach children of Western staff members of the University. There she met Paul Grieder, Professor of English and they came back to America in 1935 to live in Bozeman. In 1948 she returned to China and stayed until the Communists overwhelmed the

country. She is the author of I am Lidian, five other novels, and many short stories, and is noted for her recreation of pioneer times from youth to age, her artistic restraint, good taste, and wonderful flashes of humor. Her latest achievement is left-handed typing, due to a "plaster bracelet" on her right arm.

Robert O. Bowen is a recent acquisition on the Montana authors list. Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, he spent a number of years in the navy, including three years as a Japanese prisoner of war. After his discharge, he acquired two degrees and a Phi Beta Kappa key from the University of Alabama, studied in England on a Fulbright Fellowship, taught creative writing at several universities, and since 1956 has been director of Montana University's creative writing program. He has published three novels, many articles, short stories, poems, and book reviews and is recognized for his vivid observations and powerful insight into human motives. Virginia Strubble Burlingame (Mrs. Merrill Burlingame) has just had her first children's book released, although she has published many articles and short stories. She was a teacher before joining the library staff at Kansas State Teachers College and later at the University of Iowa. Since 1936 she has combined home-making for her husband and family with her writing. She now admits that producing books is likely to involve unexpected problems--especially with bobcat's tails!

Merrill G. Burlingame is too well known to librarians to need much introduction. His books on Montana history are on the shelves of most libraries. Originally from Iowa, he has been Professor of History at Montana State College since 1929, and is rendering Montana a great service in fostering the study and conservation of historical material.

Mrs. Bowen, Professor Grieder, and Mr. Place were also introduced.

Questions and comments flew back and forth between the audience and the panel, directed from one author to another by Mrs. Place. (Questions and answers have been somewhat abridged.)

Question: How did that bobcat grow such a long tail in Cactus? Some of my junior library patrons are too well acquainted with bobcats to accept that.

Mrs. Burlingame: It was just a case of "illustrator trouble." The publisher has agreed to correct it.

Question: Why did Professor Burlingame come to Montana?

Mr. Burlingame: You can't hunt buffalo in Iowa, I came to Montana to hunt, and liked the wide open spaces. Everything in Montana is widely scattered.

Question: When will there be a new edition of Montana Frontiers?

Mr. Burlingame: As soon as there is an accumulation of historical material required to make this possible. Montana Frontiers was written in a hurry, on orders from Miss Ireland who was then State Superintendent of Public Instruction and needed a Montana history text.

Question: Do you enjoy writing teen-age books better than adult books?

Mrs. Place: I guess I am just a kid at heart. I enjoy writing teen-age books although writing for children is very difficult. One must consider word limit, pattern of characterization, background, etc. The "junior novel" is written realistically, but with restraint.

Question: Does series or formula writing restrict your viewpoint as a writer?

Mrs. Place: Series writing is restricted by very definite stipulations as to type, length, progress of the plot. It is easier to write fiction than biography within the series restrictions. Viking Press allows more leaway on these matters than Messner, for example.

Mr. Bowen: I can't write formula stories, although in a sense, every book is a formula. Artistic books must justify their plots and characterization. I ish I could think like Pearl Buck, but the market is limited and one has to eat. I once put three months work on a story that sold for $12.00.

Mrs. Grieder: My books have always begun with people--not with people on a plate. My books have all been dead serious efforts. They grow in me, go back to my roots in New England. My longest book grew out of my many years in China. Another Sky was as much of an "outside story" as I have written, although I had lived with it many years. The story of Lady Randolph is one which has some appeal for me, but I have not felt ready to tackle it up to now. Maybe the right time will come later, if nobody else writes it.

Question: Do you like writing one book more than others?

Mrs. Burlingame: Cactus is my one published book, although I have been working on a biography for six years, and I have also written another child's book. I loved writing Cactus more than the others, although it is a scrawny little bo k.

Mr. Bowen: I usually like the book I am working on least best. I liked Bamboo because it was a better book, but other people didn't like it. Drunken sailors did not seem to suit librarians--it was not an autobiography--but I felt I understood the subject better, the special sorts of human relations. I y third book was not as much of an effort, and is not as rich a book. My present book is not my favorite. There are not so many people killed. That's always definite--like Shakespeare.

Mr. Burlingame: Montana Frontiers was a command performance, as I have explained. Editing the Hamilton's From Wilderness to Statehood was a pleasant experience. The three volume "mug" history of Montana was the work of many people and it was a lot of fun meeting lots of people. Relationships became a little strained when the manuscripts had to be cut. I might add that when the next "mug" history of Montana is published, libraries may be given a discount on the price instead of having to pay the regular subscriber's fee.

Mrs. Grieder: I like the next-to-be-written book best. It is like looking at your six children, knowing that this one has squint eyes, that one some other defect, but how can you tell which you are fondest of? If a choice is made, All of Tomorrows which represents a very vital part of my life in China now sealed away, would be first. Second would be I am Lidian, in which the story finally reached Montana.

Mrs. Place: My books do not seem like children. I have learned from the experience of writing but I cannot like some of my earlier books as compared with later, better written books. My favorite is the Singing Boones, a story of family life. The mother is patterned after my grandmother who raised me. It is a book that came alive with love--a relief from the

frontier violence.

Question: What are Mr. Bowen's impressions of Montana?

Mr. Bowen: It is dangerous to talk about Montana to natives. You can't shoot elk in Connecticut. It is simply too crowded in the East. I suggest that the Legislature put barbed wire around the state and not let anyone in.

Human relationships are more honest in Montana. We have a culture lag of about fifteen years behind the heavy traffic, billboards, hot rods, and hunt clubs of the East. There are good friends in the East, but there are too many who are not friends.

Montana lacks the ills of large population centers, but we still have music, libraries, books--and no heavy traffic.

Question: How do you collect ideas? Do you get inspirations at night? Do you keep notebooks?

Mrs. Burlingame: At night I sleep! I sometimes get ideas from people. Ann McDonald once gave me an idea that developed into a story. Yes, I keep a notebook.

Mr. Bowen: I get ide s from people doing peculiar things: the quiet housewife who suddenly murdered her husband. Ideas come from looking at people, figuring what goes on. I write when my family and university allow me.

Mr. Burlingame: Ideas come from different sources. I once started to investigate the Gallatin Valley Female Seminary, but encountered someone who got me interested in John Bozeman instead. New ideas are found in the study of the western movements. Yellowstone National Park was a new idea. The study of western events requires the passage of time for the evaluation and interpretation of new ideas. I have notebooks--not very orderly ones--and I work when I get a chance.

Mrs. Grieder: Things usually start with people. Why do they do it? What makes them tick? Why do things happen to them? Sometimes an idea comes from another source. Once at the Ennis rodeo, a calf swam the river. This simple incident finally developed into a story of a waitress whose cowboy friends were taken over by female dudes in the summer.

Mrs. Place: I keep many notebooks on western objects, and on nature. I write from 8:00-12:00, 1:00-3:00.

Question: In writing for special groups, is there danger of "writing down?" Does a book always "jell" for that specific age group?

Mrs. Place: You can't write down to children; you must write up to them.

Mrs. Grieder: Children vary so, individually. A book may appeal to different children of different ages.

Comment: Age classification is often way off. Publishers tend to put the age rating high.

Question: Do you check word lists as you write?

Mrs. Place: I don't keep checking word lists while I am writing. I may check them later.

Question: How can we encourage the writing of more good western books?

Mrs. Place: The battle is between the western purely for entertainment and the western regional novel with literary merit.

Question: How can we promote publicity for Montana authors' books?

Mrs. Place: Montana authors are grateful to librarians for the support given them. Montana books are reviewed in the Montana Magazine of Western History and the M.I.A. Quarterly. Often, even the home town newspaper will not report the publication of a book. Do Montana librarians want to read notices about Montana authors in Montana Libraries?

Comment: (Miss Virginia Walton) The State Historical Library has prepared a reading list of Montana books. I have copies with me for distribution now.

Comment: Librarians should try to get more advertising for Montana authors.

Comment: (Miss Rita McDonald) Exhibit material on Montana authors is available on loan to libraries from the Montana State Library Extension Commission, Missoula. These materials have been on display during the convention meetings at Eastern Montana College.

Mrs. Place: Publishers have asked me not to write books on Montana. Not enough books are sold in Montana. Publishers want a larger background or a more populous state.

Mr. Burlingame: I'd like to point out that librarians are very important in the field of history. They develop Montana history collections in their libraries, and they preserve local historical materials that would otherwise be lost. A community gains a sense of pride and depth in the realization of its historical development. Every community and every county should be gathering materials before it is too late. Librarians should have time to preserve historical materials at the grass roots.

Mrs. Place: The panel wishes to thank Montana librarians and friends for being such an appreciative audience.

Miss Heathcote thanked the panel, and in closing, remarked that publishers have much to learn about advertising. Book advertisements have far too many words. A few snappy remarks would be much better.

Meeting adjourned.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE

MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Sunday, May 4, 1958

CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST,
NORTHERN HOTEL
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 8:00 A.M.

Mrs. Marjorie Moores presided at the breakfast and introduced the local convention committee and the officers and board members of the Montana State Library Association. She thanked them for the excellent planning for convention arrangements and for their work in behalf of the association during the year.

Another survey of persons attending the convention for the first time was taken, and several new persons were introduced and welcomed.

Meeting adjourned.

BUSINESS MEETING, PUBLIC LIBRARY
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1958, 9:30 A.M.

Miss Wilson called the business meeting to order, and asked the secretary to read a telegram of best wishes for the success of the convention from Miss Lucile Morsch, A.L.A. President.

The reports in the multilithed pamphlet previously distributed to all who registered at the convention were presented and acted upon, individually, as follows.

Miss Bridges presented the treasurer's report and the financial report of the Montana Library Quarterly. Both were accepted.

Miss Heathcote raised a point of information concerning the use of the money accumulating in the treasury. She thought the matter should be given further consideration. Miss Wilson suggested that the incoming president might wish to appoint a committee for this purpose.

The A.L.A. Councilor's report was presented by Mr. Merwin Moores, and accepted.

Mr. Moores then presented the report of the Constitution and Bylaws Committee and moved that proposal no. 1 be adopted. Miss Heathcote seconded the motion and Mrs. Clare Smith called for the question. The motion was approved unanimously.

Mr. Moores moved that proposal no. 2 be adopted. After being seconded by Miss Campbell the proposal was uanimously adopted.

Mr. Moores moved that proposal no. 3 be adopted. The motion was seconded by Mr. Darling and approval was voted unanimously.

The 4th and 5th proposals were combined in one motion for approval by Mr. Moores, seconded by Mrs. Payson, and passed unanimously.

Miss Wilson added a few words of explanation concerning the division of membership duties of the treasurer, who would continue to notify old members of dues, but would relinquish the drive for new members to a separate Membership Committee. Mr. Moores recommended that the new division of duties be defined in the Manual of Procedure and those present approved the step.

Miss Heathcote announced that the complete Constitution as amended, and the Bylaws would be published in the July Montana Library Quarterly, and Miss Wilson complimented her on the efficient management of the Quarterly as an official organ of communication for the association.

The report of the Federal Coordinator was accepted as presented.

The report of the Friends of the Library was also accepted as presented.

During the consideration of the Legislative Committee report, Miss Campbell added a few words of explanation for the need of the State Library Extension Commission to have sufficient state funds for operation, rather than depending on the program of federal funds which will eventually be terminated. The report of the Legislative Committee was accepted.

The report of the Library Development Committee was presented and accepted.

The report of the Committee on a Meeting Place for 1959 was presented by Miss Nydia Moore representing Miss Marie Zile. Miss Moore moved for the acceptance of the report. After a brief discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Herrig, seconded by Mrs. Payson, that the invitation for holding the 1959 convention in Livingston be accepted; it was approved unanimously.

The report of the Membership Committee was presented and accepted.

The report on Montana Authors was next accepted.

Mrs. Clare Smith, chairman of the Nominating Committee presented the slate of officers, and reported that all had been duly elected by mailed ballots, according to the requirements of the Constitution and Bylaws. The response on the balloting had been exceptionally good. The report was accepted.

Mr. Moores presented the P.N.L.A. Representative's report. Because of an unforeseen circumstance, the last report of P.N.L.A. activities had not been published in the Quarterly. He read the report and submitted a copy to the secretary, as follows:

REPORT OF THE PNLA
REPRESENTATIVE
February 28, 1958

Since my last report in the January Quarterly, a couple of interesting developments have taken place in PNLA. Perhaps the item of greatest significance for the future is the appointment of Eli Oboler as editor of the PNLA Quarterly to succeed Mrs. Ruth Gershevsky, 20-year veteran in the editor's chair. The change comes, primarily, as a result of the PNLA Board's determination to cut the cost of printing the Quarterly. In order to do this, it appeared necessary to get the printing done outside the high-cost Seattle area. Printers in other states and provinces quoted much lower prices for comparable work. Mrs. Gershevsky indicated a desire to be relieved of the editorship at the Board meeting in Portland in October, 1957, especially if the printing were to be moved out of Seattle. The Board then went on a hunt for a less expensive printer and also an editor, a hunt that terminated in the appointment of Mr. Oboler, Librarian of the Idaho State College Library, Pocatello, Idaho. He will begin with the October, 1958 issue of the Quarterly.

The other Board action of particular interest has to do with the resignation of Anne Berry, Vancouver Public Library, from the position of First Vice-President, President-Elect, because of the pressure of other business. The Board asked the Nominating Committee to find a First Vice-President, pro-tem, who would be willing to serve as President for the year 1958-59.

Mr. Ronald Ley, Librarian of the Fraser Valley Regional Library in British Columbia accepted the nomination and PNLA President Carl Hintz made the appointment of Mr. Ley as First Vice-President on behalf of the Executive Board.

At present there is no further news concerning the PNLA conference in Victoria, B.C., but I hope everyone concerned is keeping the dates September 4-6 free for a visit to our Canadian friends.

Merwin N. Moores
PNLA Representative

Miss Heathcote explained that the statements concerning important personnel changes in P.N.L.A. offices could not be published in a state library magazine until the changes had been announced in the P.N.L.A. periodical.

Miss Wilson expressed appreciation for the good coverage of P.N.L.A. news, and Mr. Moores said he was glad to keep the news up-to-date instead of waiting for a single annual report. The report of the P.N.L.A. Representative was accepted.

The report of the Publications Committee was presented by Miss Heathcote. She added that the request from librarians to put the volume and issue number on the cover of the Quarterly would entail extra expense, because the same cover is used for all issues. The serial designation is given at the top of the first page inside the cover. She also called for local news from the librarians of the state; any news about libraries or librarians will be appreciated.

Miss Wilson inquired about the publication schedule of the Quarterly, and Miss Heathcote stated that the July issue would contain the convention proceedings. The October issue will be a special school libraries number, and will be sent to all school administrators and school librarians in the state. Mr. Bill Pate will take over the column on school libraries.

The report of the Publicity Committee was accepted.

The School Libraries Committee report was presented by Miss Helene Morrison, who also stated that in anticipation of being permitted to form a section within M.S.L.A., the school librarians had held a business meeting Saturday afternoon. As a tentative step toward organization, they had elected the following officers: President: Mr. Bill Pate, Vice President Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Robert Moran. The act of petitioning to form a section had been given constitutional authority by the action of the association this morning in approving the amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws, and the petition would be presented at the appropriate time. The purpose of the section would be to try to do something to improve school libraries. The report of the School Libraries Committee was acdepted.

The State Library Extension Commission report was accepted as presented. Miss Wilson commented on the fine cooperation between M.S.L.A. and S.L.E.C., and the very helpful attitude of the Commission. Miss Kathleen Campbell praised Mrs. Longworth's achievements, and her unlimited enthusiasm and drive.

Miss Wilson called for new business.

Miss Kathleen Campbell announced that the P.N.L.A. Library Development Project will end June 30, 1958, when the Ford Foundation grant expires. The recommendations of the Project will be reported in

September 1958, and the final report will be published either late in 1958, or early in 1959. The P.N.L.A. General Policy Committee will have the important task of implementing the recommendations, and it will be enlarged by increasing to three the number of representatives from each state and province, including the usual P.N.L.A. representative.

A number of committee meetings will be held to determine the process of implementation of the report. The representatives chosen should have a good background in library affairs and also be able to make arrangements for the necessary travel and expense involved. The first meeting of the committee will be held in July.

Miss Campbell moved that Mrs. Alma Jacobs and Mrs. Ruth Longworth, both of whom have been associated with the Project, be approved as Montana representatives, along with the newly elected P.N.L.A. Representative, Alice Tidenour. Mrs. Herrig seconded the motion, and the vote of approval was unanimous. The secretary was instructed to notify P.N.L.A. of the action.

Miss Eilene Morrison was recognized by the chair to present the following petition:

To The Members of the Montana State Library Association

We request that the members of Montana State Library Association according to its amended constitution authorize the school librarians to organize a division within the organization to make possible a concentration of interest during one day of the annual Montana State Library Association conference. This would imply that this division within the organization would have a limited number of its own officers to plan for the annual program for each year.

Submitted by:

Minnafern H. Moore_____

Richard Darling_____

Eilene Morrison_____

Mr. Pate added that the original petition required to be submitted to the M.S.L.A. Executive Board had been signed by ten persons engaged in school library work, or teaching in this field. Mr. Moores assured the association that all constitutional provisions had been fulfilled.

Mrs. Herrig moved that the petition be granted. It was seconded by Miss Alton. A question raised as to the eligibility for membership in the section was answered by the statement that membership requirements for sections were defined in the Constitution and Bylaws. Approval of the petition was voted unanimously.

Mrs. Herrig reminded the association that a resolution recommending improved standards for school libraries, to be sent to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, had been proposed at the panel meeting on school library standards, Saturday afternoon. She stated that the petition had been prepared in general terms, with the assistance and advice of Miss Mahar, Mr. Pate, Mrs. Minnafern Moore, and Mrs. Darling, and read it as follows:

Whereas, strong school libraries are basic to a sound educational program, and

Whereas Montana school libraries in general are inadequate,

therefore

Resolved, that the Montana State Library Association in convention assembled in Billings, May 1958, recommends that the State Department of Public Instruction takes steps to improve standards for the elementary and high school libraries.

It is further resolved, that the Montana State Library Association offers its full cooperation in the development of these standards.

Mrs. Herrig moved that the resolution be adopted, and that the secretary be instructed to send a copy to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Betty Brown, and passed unanimously.

Miss Wilson called for further business, and Mr. Moores presented a motion that M.S.L.A. apply for an association membership in P.N.L.A. at a cost of $2.00 a year. The motion was seconded by Mr. Darling, and passed unanimously. The secretary was instructed to apply for the membership.

Miss Wilson again called attention to the letter urging support for the full appropriation for the National Library Act, to be sent to the Senators from Montana. Mrs. Rita Nelson reported 82 signatures, and said there would be an opportunity for everyone who had not signed it to do so before leaving the meeting.

In response to a question, Miss Wilson reported that 132 persons had registered at the convention, setting a new record for attendance.

Miss Wilson presented a general statement of appreciation and thanks from the association to all who had contributed to the success of the convention, in lieu of the formal Resolutions Committee Report to be submitted later. The secretary was instructed to write letters of acknowledgment to guests and speakers, and to others who had been helpful. The action was approved by the association.

Sincere appreciation from the association was also expressed by Miss Wilson to the many M.S.L.A. members for their untiring work on convention plans, and their participation in the convention program. As an association policy, members are not included in the resolution of thanks, and do not receive letters of acknowledgment, but they are most deserving of gratitude.

Miss Wilson thanked the association for the support and cooperation she had received as president. She then introduced the new officers for the year starting June 1, 1958, and presented the gavel to Miss Margaret Hileman, incoming president.

Miss Hileman spoke of sharing the carefree moment of pleasure experienced by organization officers as they assume office, which is soon replaced by the duties and work of the office. She announced that the usual procedure would be followed in publishing committee appointments. Miss Bridges, treasurer, reminded members of the duty of paying dues.

Meeting adjourned.

PARMLY BILLINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY
Billings, Montana
May 9, 1958
REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE,
MSLA, 1958

Whereas the Montana State Library Association wishes to express its thanks to all who participated in making the annual meeting, held in Billings on May 2, 3, 4, 1958 a success.

Be it Resolved that this organization go on record as expressing its gratitude and appreciation to the following guests of the convention:

To Miss Mary Helen Tahar, of the United States Office of Education; and to Miss Harriet T. Miller, State Department of Public Instruction, for their addresses to the group.

To the following participants in panel discussions: Dean Linus Carlton, Mr. Charles Borberg, Mr. P. C. Crump, Dean James F. Nickerson, Mr. W. M. Erickson, Mr. C. T. Hood.

To the following laymen for their views on "The Librarian as an Individual:" Moderator Lincoln J. Aikins and his panel -- Mr. Kirk Dewey, Mr. James Wrightson, Mr. Franklin Longan, Mrs. Virginia Burlingame, Mrs. Anthony Gerharz, and Margaret Scherf.

To the "Friends of the Library," for their stimulating contributions to the meeting.

To the authors -- Mrs. Marian T. Place, Mrs. Naomi Grieder, Mr. Bob Bowen, Mrs. Virginia Burlingame, and Dr. Merrill Burlingame, for glimpses into their workshops.

To Mrs. George Stickney for providing music during the banquet on Saturday night.

To the Reverend Mr. Clarence Spellman of Rocky Mountain College; Dr. Herbert L. Steele, Eastern Montana College of Education; and Mr. Orle Knight, Mayor of Billings, for taking part in the First General Session, May 2nd.

And whereas this organization is grateful for the cooperative efforts of the many others whose work "behind the scenes" contributed in many ways.

Be it Further Resolved, that this organization go on record as extending its sincere thanks to all who helped in planning the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Todd
Chester Roberts

TRUSTEES WORKSHOP
PUBLIC LIBRARY, BILLINGS
SUNDAY, MAY 4, 9:00 A. M.

Presiding: Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Montana State Library Extension Commission, Missoula, Montana

About twenty trustees and friends representing Bozeman, Butte, Conrad, Cut Bank, Great Falls, Hill County, Miles City and Superior met in the Public Library the morning of May 4 to consider trustee problems.

Mrs. Longworth opened the meeting by handing out copies of the new trustee's handbook prepared by the Commission and patterned after that of Georgia. Mention was made of the importance of the trustee functions of setting policy and presenting the budget and it was stressed that there was value in having an advisory board of trustees of friends even in cases where formal administration of the library is placed in the hands of the county commissioners or of a city manager. Such a board represents a friend in court to speak for the library, a sort of liaison body between the library and the busy commissioners who have a multitude of problems demanding their attention in addition to those of the library.

Discussion of the group centered on the problems of county libraries, especially those of finance. Mrs. Longworth stressed the fact that the library does not come under the

general fund limitation that the state law sets for counties -- a limitation which is frequently misunderstood. A county can tax two full mills for its library regardless of the tax for other funds.

It was advised that in cases where a city library has extended its services to the county, with little or no county support, and has been unable to get the county to make any necessary subsequent contribution that the only recourse for the library is to curtail services. This of course should not be done until all possibilities of county support are explored. The first thing we, as citizens who believe in the value of reading must do, is to make people want library service; the next thing is to make them realize that anything worth getting must be paid for. It was pointed out that a borrowers fee payment is just a token payment and does not begin to pay the cost of service. Mrs. Graybill, trustee from Great Falls, suggested that too much a stress was usually put on direct contact of the library administrators with the county commissioners. The important thing was to get to people in the outlying districts and have them demand the service from their commissioners.

The rigidity of the laws governing county libraries as compared with those in force for city libraries was mentioned. It was suggested that the ideal system for rural service was a county contract with a city system and this should be the aim when planning new county library service. The advantages of federations with their centralized technical processing and other cooperative features were also discussed. Mrs. Longworth mentioned that when the existing federations were being set up, one of the chief concerns of the individual libraries was whether they would have ownership of the books they purchased, before long they were voluntarily trying to work out a system of trading books that had been "read out" in their collections for others that were "fresh".

The matter of the responsibility of the board versus that of the librarian for book selection was brought up. Mrs. Longworth pointed out that as far as county libraries are concerned the law says that it is the librarian who selects. It was agreed that both librarians and boards have a responsibility for seeing that people read the better type of books and it was suggested that exchange of ideas among various libraries serve as one safeguard against too narrow an interpretation of such a responsibility.

A Montana representative for the A.L.A. Division of Library Trustees, Mrs. Graybill, suggested that Montana aim for membership in the Division for at least one member from each Board. The Board might well take out such a membership and benefit from getting communications directly from the Division. Mrs. Longworth pointed out that in Montana we have no division as yet between friends and Trustees but rather a combined working group of both of which Mrs. Robert Bemis of Superior is chairman for the coming year.

In closing Mrs. Graybill spoke of the need for trustees to urge all library friends to write to their representatives and senators, both state and federal, urging them to support the Extension Service and its work in extending library services and especially its current activities under the Federal Library Services Act. She stated "The letters that come from you people who have used the Extension Service or the services it has made available are much more effective than those that come from members of the Service itself", and she mentioned especially letters that come in from children expressing in their own words their gratitude and need for books.

****

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MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL REPORTS 1957 - 1958

MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

FINANCIAL REPORT

May 1, 1957 to April 1, 1958

Balance on hand May 1, 1957		151.03
Receipts:		
Advertising	347.50	
Subscriptions	7.50	
Total Receipts		355.00
Total Receipts and Balance		506.03
Disbursements:		
Supplies for Quarterly	123.53	
Postage	30.48	
Total Disbursements:		154.01
Balance April 1, 1958		352.02
Total Disbursements and Balance April 1, 1958		506.03

Respectfully submitted for your approval this 1st day of April 1958.

(signed)_____
Zada A. Bridges, Treasurer.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL REPORT

May 1, 1957 thru April 1, 1958

Balance on hand May 1, 1957		800.71	
Receipts:			
Individual dues May 1, 1957 to April 1, 1958	339.00		
Exhibit Space, 1957 Convention	60.00		
Exhibit Space, 1958 Convention	95.00		
Advertising M.S.L. Quarterly	347.50		
Subscriptions M.S.L. Quarterly	7.50		
Total Receipts		849.00	
Total Receipts and Balance			1,649.71
Disbursements:			
Montana Library Quarterly	154.01		
Convention Expense 1957	39.85		
Convention Expense 1958	13.69		
Presidents Expense 1957-1958	7.55		
Friends of Library - 1956-1957	17.30		
Friends of Library - 1957-1958	25.05		
Postage, etc. Treas. 1957-1958	8.58		
Board Meeting Expense February 15-16, 1958	51.31		
Total Disbursements		317.34	
Bank Balance April 1, 1958		1,332.37	
Total Disbursements and Bank Balance			1,649.71

Respectfully submitted for your approval this 1st day of April 1958.

(signed)
Zada A. Bridges, Treasurer.

REPORT OF A.L.A. COUNCILOR

A.L.A. Midwinter Conference, January 1958

Council adopted a statement which declares: "At a most crucial period of our national history, our profession must respond with all the clarity, vigor and wisdom it can command . . . . . It is imperative that the country's need for libraries and their services be fully recognized and adequate provisions be made for their support."

A.L.A. President Lucille M. Marsch presided at the two conference meetings. Principal business of the two meetings was the election to the executive board of John Hall Jacobs, librarian of the New Orleans Public Library and Roger H. McDonough, Director of the State Library, Archives and History of New Jersey; a discussion on whether Midwinter meetings should be enlarged to include program sessions and a progress report from the Committee on Location of A.L.A. Headquarters with reference to a new Chicago site.

A resolution was adopted calling for the full appropriation by Congress of the 7 1/2 million dollars authorized by L.S.A. in order to continue progress already made; appreciation and support were expressed for the Jaycee's OPERATION LIBRARY project and a resolution of thanks was adopted for the many contributions made to the profession by Ralph M. Dunbar, who is retiring as Head of the Library Services Branch of the U.S. Office of Education after twenty years of service.

The 1958 Midwinter meeting of A.L.A. was the largest and busiest in many recent years: registration - 1,461; scheduled meetings - 267.

Highlights for me were the pre-conference institute on state field consultant service, directed by Gretchen Schenk; the joint workshop of the State Library Division and the Library Services Branch, led by John Lorenz; and the meetings of the 125 trustees of the American Association of Library Trustees.

The institute was the first of its kind, sponsored jointly by the A.L.A. Public Library Division's Coordinating Committee for L.S.A. and the A.L.A. Library Administration Division's Section on Personnel Administration. Attendance of 116 included representatives from forty-two states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canada, India and the Union of South Africa. Objectives of the institute were to provide an opportunity for the new field consultant to analyze and understand his role and for the experienced consultant to reassess his role. This was done through a variety of techniques, with content moving from the philosophy of consultant service to its practical applications.

The joint workshop, directed by John Lorenz, had on its agenda the presentation and discussion of State Plans and programs of four of the states. An evening session was concerned with other aspects of L.S.A.

We can be very proud to have had Montana represented by Mrs. Leo Graybill at the American Association of Library Trustees. The meetings were dynamic - full of excitement - for big things will come to libraries through the concerted action and the enthusiasm of these fine lay people.

Mrs. Merlin Moore, President, is asking for at least one member from

every library board in the state and has appointed Mrs. Leo Graybill as membership chairman for Montana. It is an excellent opportunity for us to rally to a fine cause and help Mrs. Graybill to have 100% cooperation from all libraries in Montana.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Ruth O. Longworth

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

The proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws were carried on pages 13 and 14 in the last issue of the Montana Library Quarterly (Volume 3, Number 3, April 1958). The complete Constitution and Bylaws of the Montana State Library Association as amended May 1954, September 1956 and May 1958 are carried on pages 74-79 in this issue.

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL COORDINATOR

Fifteen hundred letters were sent out to librarians, trustees, friends and all bookmobile users, asking that letters be sent to Lee Metcalf and LeRoy Anderson, Congressional Representatives from Montana. Many more people were talked to personally on this matter. While we know that both of these gentlemen are heartily in favor of the Library Services Act, it is imperative that they have an expression of opinion from their constituents. This makes it possible to speak with authority when they ask for the full appropriation.

Telegrams were sent from all corners of the state, protesting the 25% increase on the book rate in House Bill No. H.R. 5836. Here efforts were crowned with success for an amendment to the Bill was passed and no increase on library books will be effected.

I should like to remind you again of the importance of your letters to our legislators, both national and state. It is the most powerful ammunition that we have and if enough people care, if enough letters are written, our wishes will prevail. We have had proof of this many times, but we need a reminder of the potency of this approach.

Ruth O. Longworth

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FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY

I am pleased to report a newly organized Friends of the Library group in Ravalli County, with Dr. William Jellison, Chairman, and Pat Collins as Secretary. The group is wisely organized on a county-wide basis as a good-will organization to assist all of the libraries in the county. Interest is high and late reports show a good increase in membership.

While no other groups have formally organized this year, there are several places where new groups are in the process of organizing. Everywhere there is a great deal of lay interest in improved library service and the future looks good. I will not list all of the activities of the many existing active groups as space does not permit, but I count it a great privilege to serve as Chairman of an organization that plays such a significant part in our development of good libraries in Montana.

Individual freinds, as well as groups, gave excellent support to the request for letters to our Congressmen in Washington, asking for the full appropriation possible under the Library Services Act. I should like to emphasize the importance of these letters. We have every assurance that they bring results and that they are a potent force in securing action from Congress. Convinced as we are of the vital importance of good library service, we can make it a

reality in every portion of our state if we take the time to speak for that in which we believe!

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs, Harold Nelson,
Chairman

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

This year the Montana State Library Association has two main objectives in its legislative program. (1) An increased operating budget for the State Library Extension Commission. (2) Maintaining and extending the work under the Federal Library Services Act.

Of necessity these are closely related and might at first be thought to be the same. But examination reveals that the first is accomplished through our state legislature, the second through Congress and our State Library Extension Commission.

The Commission has done an excellent piece of work with the money it has had. But now the Commission feels the State should appropriate more money: (a) To cover the additional cost of rent, which up to this year has been provided by the State University, (b) To pay salaries for increased staff, as well as (c) Increased cost of books and materials. This would allow more Federal money to be used in the rural communities. A larger staff is necessary as more and more books are being processed, and more books are being purchased as more and more rural communities are being serviced.

Since our legislature did not meet this year, we have concentrated on what we should do next year. Both trustees and librarians all over the state should realize that in this they can play a very important role. Each county, however small, has one senator. That can make the smallest county as important as the largest when it comes to votes in the Senate. Contacting the senators and representatives before the legislature meets and explaining the needs and desires of the Extension Commission can lay the ground work for a successful appropriation response.

The second objective required friends, trustees and librarians writing their congressmen to support the Library Services Act. They asked that the full appropriation of seven and one half million dollars be granted since the project is proving so popular and is indirectly a means of aiding our national security. It puts books in the hands of people who never before have had access to them and therefore makes for a more enlightened citizenry.

The cooperation and enthusiasm of more librarians for the State Library Extension Commission is recognized. This was due in large measure to the visits of the executive secretary and her staff and the interest shown the libraries by the Commission.

The law governing the composition of the State Library Extension Commission should be investigated and a thorough study made of changes which would be beneficial.

Attached to this report is the Budget Request for 1959-61, with explanations regarding it. It comes from Miss Kathleen Campbell, Chairman of the Commission.

Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, Chairman

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION

BIENNIAL BUDGET REQUEST 1959-61

(Submitted as part of the M.S.L.A. Legislative Committee Report)

The Montana State Library Extension Commission met in Helena on Saturday afternoon, February 22, 1958, to discuss the budgetary needs of the Commission for the 1959-61 biennium. In determining this budget, the Commission considered only the essential needs of the Commission and gave careful consideration to the follcwing facts: That the cost of maintaining Commission headquarters in implementing the Library Services Act is charged almost completely to federal funds. The State of Montana in accepting federal funds for library development in the State also accepted the responsibility involved within the Act. In the last Legislative Assembly the Commission did not ask for state funds to match the federal supplementary funds as did most of the states in the country. The importance of having Montana's plan put into effect as rapidly as possible was uppermost in the minds of most librarians in the State as well as in the thinking of the Commission, and existing library budgets were used for matching purposes. For this reason, during these past two years money which might have been distributed to areas within the State for better library services has of necessity been used for headquarters purposes. For example, the staff has had to be materially increased to implement the program. Consequently, the heavy burden of work involved, and the employment of additional staff, required a move from the former crowded quarters on the University Campus to rented quarters in Missoula with heat and light costs added. The Commission has agreed that the above expenditures must no longer be paid from federal funds. The cost to maintain the services of the Commission is the responsibility of the State as is the case with other Montana boards and commissions.

The State budget for Commission purposes in Montana is the lowest of any state in the country. Only the small territory of Guam and the territory of Alaska have smaller budgets.

The Biennial Budget for 1959-61 as approved by the Commission is as follows:

	1959-60	1960-61
Salaries and wages Including retirement deductions (8 full-time and 2 part-time assistants)	36,660	36,660
Services to the blind	3,600*	3,600*
Repair and replacement	300	300
Operation	15,710	15,710
Capital outlay	8,000**	8,000**
	$64,270	$64,270
or a total Biennial Budget		$128,540

* Although the cost to service blind readers in Montana was approximately $6,890.00 for the year 1957, the Seattle Public Library is requesting from the Commission the present allocation only for the next biennium.

** The constant rising book costs make it necessary to double the request for this item.

Kathleen Campbell, Chairman

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Professional

Members as of April 1, 1957	124
Renewals as of April, 1958	94
Loss	30
New members as of April 1, 1958	30
Net gain	0
Total professional members April 1, 1958	124

Associate

Members as of April 1, 1957	68
Renewals as of April 1, 1958	40
Loss	28
New members as of April 1, 1958	16
Net loss	12
Total associate members as of April 1, 1958	56

Total Membership

Professional members April 1, 1958	124
Associate members April 1, 1958	56
Total Association April 1, 1958	180

Life

Life members as of April 1, 1958	10
Life members as of April 1, 1957	7
Gain	3

We lost one life member, Esther Leiser by death.
The above life members are included in the total membership.

Respectfully submitted,

Zada Bridges, Chairman
Richard Darling
Robert Moran
Mrs. Harold (Lois) Nelson
Mrs. Ruth Longworth
Eilene Morrison

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Most of us have been in touch with the P.N.L.A. Library Development Project in some way during the past year. The survey team made some visits in the State and were present at our Butte meeting and at the P.N.L.A. meeting in Bozeman. Findings of the survey will be reported at the P.N.L.A. meeting in Victoria. Montana librarians will be looking forward eagerly to having the report.

Mrs. Alma S. Jacobs, Chairman
Miss Evelyn Swant
Mrs. Inez Herrig
Mrs. Helen Ewing
Mrs. Perl Coombs
Mrs. Clare Smith
Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Consultant
Mr. Merwin Moores, P.N.L.A. Representative

COMMITTEE ON MEETING PLACE FOR 1959

As Chairman of the committee to select a meeting place for 1959, I am happy to announce that we are unanimous in our choice of Livingston as our next Convention city.

We wish to thank the key people of Livingston for their gracious offer.

Mrs. Marie Zile, Chairman
Mrs. Lilly Eveland
Mrs. Nydia L. Moore

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MONTANA AUTHORS

The Committee on Montana authors, with a view to cooperating in the publication of a supplement to Who's Who among Pacific Northwest Authors, is continuing the collection of additional material of importance concerning those authors already listed in the basic volume as well as soliciting and editing biographical sketches for those authors new to the Montana literary scene.

Jean Davis, Chairman
Mrs. Howard Place

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Nominating Committee of the Montana State Library Association submits the following slate of officers:

President: Margaret Hileman, Bozeman Public Library, Bozeman

Vice-president: Mrs. Alma Jacobs, Great Falls Public Library

Secretary: Mrs. Rita Nelson, University of Montana Library, Missoula

Treasurer: Zada Bridges, Great Falls Public Library

P.N.L.A. Representative: Alice Ridenour, Montana State College Library, Bozeman

The committee also reports that it has complied with Section 2 of the BYLAWS by presenting this slate of

officers to the members in a ballot distributed by mail in the January issue of the Montana Library Quarterly.

Respectfully submitted,

Clare M. Smith, Chairman
Mrs. W. R. Hagle
Inez Haskins

REPORT OF THE PNLA REPRESENTATIVE

The reports of the P.N.L.A. Representative have been published regularly throughout the year in the issues of the Montana Library Quarterly. Any Board action, or other P.N.L.A. news which occurs after the latest report in the April Quarterly will be reported at the annual meeting of M.S.L.A.

Merwin M. Moores

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The work of the Publications Committee is reflected in the issues of the Montana Library Quarterly. Thus far we have had ample material, but we would like to ask the members to watch for talks or papers given in their communities that would be of interest to the M.S.L.A. If they could obtain copies of this sort of thing and send them to the editor, it would be much appreciated.

Mrs. Longworth and I have tried not to duplicate material in the two publications, but at the same time we have tried to cooperate on emphasis.

Insofar as advertising is concerned, we have lost two (Simon and Schuster, and the Dieter Bookbinding Co.). Miss Vivian reports that she has sent out 17 letters soliciting advertisements and has had only one response--from the F. W. Faxon Co., which has bought the space.

Ruth O. Longworth
Marjorie E. Vivian
Lesley M. Heathcote, Chairman

REPORT OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Montana librarians are dedicated people!

The splendid response to the request for a brief summary of publicity during the past year was most gratifying. The publicity committee is well aware of the multiple duties demanding the attention of librarians and how frustrating another summary or survey can be. Therefore, those who took time to answer are to be commended.

Following and briefly stated are the findings as reflected in the replies received.

Newspaper publicity was good, many have weekly columns and articles; a few contributed monthly. In general, editors were cooperative; samples of outstanding headlines and stories point up this fact.

Several reported that TV had raised havoc with circulation for a while but the consensus of opinion seems to be that the novelty is wearing off and a return to reading is evident.

Radio announcements and radio story hours are regular features with a

few, one TV show was reported.

Cooperation with schools, particularly rural, by way of visits to library, were reported by the majority.

Teas and coffee hours sponsored by local clubs were a popular means of focusing attention on library and also served as good money-raisers.

Window displays in stores, hobby shows at library, also art exhibits featuring local artists were listed by several.

Mimeographed material including book lists, history of the community, and monthly news letters were other public relations builders. The poster contest in lower grades was a popular feature.

The majority of librarians gave talks and book reviews to local clubs.

A very worthwhile project and excellent idea to pass on is that of the Jayceens making canvas bags for the children to use in taking books to and from library. The name of library was stencilled on each bag by pages.

Excellent news coverage was given for the opening of new buildings and departments in a few instances.

Also received was the comment that little need for publicity existed in one community due to there not being enough books for present patrons.

All reported plans for National Library Week publicity, the results of which will no doubt be given fully by the Secretary of S.L.E.C.

Increased circulation was reported by the majority which is most certainly due in great measure to the excellent job of public relations being done by our interested and industrious librarians.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. A. C. Engelter
Janet Alexander
Mrs. R. L. Ewing, Chairman

SCHOOL LIBRARIES COMMITTEE

A group of us, following the May 1957 meeting of Montana State Library Association in Butte, petitioned the board to recognize the school librarians. We felt that this group of librarians needed more contact with each other if the school library program was to be developed. The group had several possibilities to consider. One, we could organize the school librarians separately as has been done in several states such as Washington and Oregon. Two, we could arrange divisional meetings in connection with the annual M.E.A. meetings. Or, three, we could join with the other librarians in M.S.L.A. We felt that in this state with our widespread areas, our vital need of cooperation between public and school libraries, and the numerous teacher-librarians, we would gain more by the third choice if more sessions during the annual meeting were planned for the discussion and development of school problems. We realized that public and school librarians do have problems in common but each group also has many problems pertinent only to the one group. Therefore we petitioned the board to develop a program where our school problems could be discussed in a division or section of M.S.L.A. If we are going to encourage school librarians to join and to attend our meetings we must make it worth their time.

The petition was written and signed by Richard Darling and Eilene Morrison. We also obtained signatures on it from Mary King, Alicia Bingham, Frank Boedecker, Joan Carpenter, Clara A. Carlson, Inez E. Haskins, Frances D. Wells, and Bill K. Pate. The paper was presented to the board for their July meeting. At that time they gave us the "goahead" to plan a porgram for the May 1958 meeting in Billings and at the same time the board began steps to make such a division constitutional. You will be voting on it at this meeting.

Doris Wilson, our president, appointed Winnafern Moore of the State Department of Public Instruction, Richard Darling and Eilene Morrison (chairman) as a committee to develop this meeting for the school librarians. We talked to each other informally on several occasions and agreed that we must make school administrators aware of our program too if the school librarians were to be allowed time to attend the 1958 meeting. And, if in the future, school librarians could attend, the administrators needed to know that it was time well spent. Therefore when we had our first official committee meeting in Helena on January 28, we decided to plan a meeting of interest to administrators too. Dick and Eilene had dreamed up some glowing possibilities and Winnafern fell right into the plans and helped dream. We developed our program, decided on individuals to ask to participate, and began to write letters.

First, we successfully engaged Miss Mary Helen Mahar, Specialist for School and Children's Libraries, U. S. Office of Education, as our guest speaker. She is a vital speaker and is interested in helping us develop a live, workable library program in Montana. Miss Mahar will speak Saturday morning, May 3, to the entire conference on "Libraries in the Education of Youth". We planned to allow time for a question period and also time for you to chat with her at coffee time.

Eilene chanced to mention our hopes to Dean Nickerson of M.S.C. and as a result he, on a business trip to Washington D.C., followed our letter with a personal plea to Miss Mahar and her superior. He has also aided us in obtaining Miss Mahar by arranging to have her spend a day on the M.S.C. campus discussing our problems.

Our plans for the day included two panel discussions. The morning panel (after coffee time) will be "Administrators and Librarians Work Together". Dean Carleton of M.S.U. will be moderator and Miss Mahar will be the consultant. Several school librarians and administrators will serve on the panel. They

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represent both large and small communities. The afternoon panel will be "Montanans Look at School Library Standards". Moderator will be our Inez Herrig, who serves on the national committee for school library standards. The panel members were carefully selected to represent administrators, librarians, the state department, and also to include people who have made special studies of the problem. Miss Mahar will again be the consultant.

We have been fortunate in obtaining gracious acceptances from all but one of our participants. One administrator sent his sincere regrets but assured us that his school librarian could attend.

We planned the program for the school people but were pleased when the board decided that all members of M.S.L.A. would profit by attending two of our sessions.

Doris Wilson also requested that we obtain a luncheon speaker, preferably Miss Harriet Miller, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. She accepted our invitation to come to Billings and speak to all of us at our Saturday luncheon meeting. She to is, of course, vitally interested in our Montana program. She is aware of the potentialities of school and public libraries and of our problems in developing them. Dean Nickerson was asked to preside at the luncheon.

It was made possible for Eilene to go to Billings with Doris Wilson to discuss plans with the host committee. This trip helped us develop our division meeting plans and also, we hope, gave some assistance to Doris.

We, the committee, have made a definite effort to include different representatives from the various units of education. We have asked them to participate where possible or to join us at special tables during the luncheons or banquets. We felt that obtaining their interest in our program would further its growth throughout the state.

The committee felt that a business meeting was essential for the continuation of the section or division. If, with your ballot, you make such a division official, we wanted to be ready to continue. If you reject our plea, then contact would be possible for the new committee to urge a completely separate organization. The present committee also felt that it was vital that the officers or committee of a division be selected by school librarians. We have served gladly this year but feel that in the future, the reins belong in the capable hands of school librarians. It will be their division.

Winnafern H. Moore
Richard Darling
Eilene M. Morrison, Chairman

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION REPORT

We are pleased to report a tremendous upsurge of interest in Montana in library service, both in areas where no library now exists and in improved service where there are established libraries. Requests for advice and counsel have poured into the Commission and the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary have been very busy indeed, traveling to far points in all corners of our large state to help

in wise planning. There is "the climate of acceptance" that is of first importance to good library development and the future looks promising.

Besides many bus and train trips, the Secretary has traveled over 12,000 miles by car since last July. With few exceptions, all of the libraries in the state have been visited and many return trips were made for meetings with the Boards and the Friends. In very nearly every instance, the suggestion of extended service and of cooperative effort have received approval and approbation.

Chief of the duties at Headquarters have been the supervision of the two existing federations and implementing plans for the three new federations in the western part of the state which are next in Montana's plan. Centralized book ordering and processing is now being done at the Commission for the Five Valleys Federation. This service can be expanded to include all other federations, if funds are available.

Spacious and attractive new quarters have been secured in Missoula at South Avenue and Middlesex. Quarters in the temporary building on the M.S.U. campus were totally inadequate for Commission purposes, doubly so with the increased activity under the Library Services Act. The possibility of a move to Helena was thoroughly investigated at the time of the move, but no site could be found that was financially feasible. Moreover, in lieu of the present inadequate book collection, it was considered impractical. The present quarters have been leased for a three year period.

Two exceptionally successful workshops have been held this past year, for the western part of the state: the first on book selection and use of reference books; the second, a library problems clinic. Plans are made to have a great many similar workshops in every portion of the state as time and funds permit. Dick Darling conducted both workshops and is to be commended for a fine job.

A vastly expanded public relations program has been instituted at Headquarters, made possible by the Library Services Act. Montana Libraries now reaches 1,200 people; two printings of Questions and Answers have been prepared, 1,500 of the first issue and 2,000 copies of a revised and expanded issue. In preparation is a complete list of library resources in Montana which will cover all aspects of library services in the state and give information on how to secure material. Also in preparation are two handbooks; a publicity primer for libraries and a handbook for Montana library trustees. A manual for S.L.E.C. Headquarters operation will be printed in quantity, available to anyone interested in knowing exactly how the Commission functions.

Newspaper and radio releases go out daily from Headquarters. When time permits, a monthly newsletter will be sent to every library in the state, suggesting current topics of interest for use in all local newspapers and radio stations.

The Commission has helped in the Jaycee program OPERATION LIBRARY. First activity in Montana was all-out effort for National Library Week, a most successful undertaking, thanks to the cooperation of all the librarians in the state. New Friends of the Library groups are in the process of organization, with help and counsel of the Headquarters staff.

Photocopies of any magazine article

in the holdings of the Missoula Public Library are now available to every library in the state. A photo-copy machine was purchased with federal funds and a list of the periodicals available has been sent to every public librarian.

A state-wide film circuit will soon be in operation with Great Falls as the center. Complete information on films available and method of circulation will be sent when the films are in stock.

The Commission is inaugurating services under the Library Services Act which must carry on after the federal support has been withdrawn. An increased budget for the Commission from the state is essential to make this possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Ruth O. Longworth, Secretary

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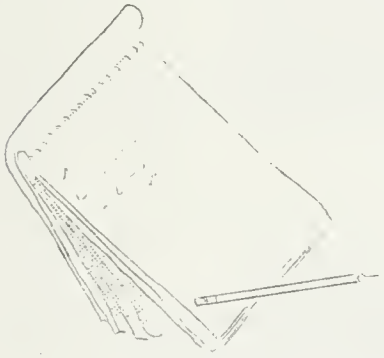

NEWS AND NOTES

MRS. GARBER DIES IN ILLINOIS

Mrs. Henry E. Garber, former Librarian of the Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings, died February 6, 1958 at the Maryhaven Nursing Home in Wilmette, Illinois.

Mrs. Garber went to Billings as Librarian in 1916 after experience in Cincinnati, in Grand Forks, and as special librarian with the Studebaker Corporation of America. During her years in Montana she was active in civic and library circles and gave unstintingly of her time. After 20 years service in Billings, she resigned in 1936.

She was responsible for reorganizing the Library, especially in the children's department, where she inaugurated story hours.

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MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS

AMENDED MAY 1954
AMENDED SEPTEMBER 1956
AMENDED MAY 1958

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of this organization shall be the MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of this Association shall be to promote library interests and development and raise standards of library service in Montana.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1: There shall be seven classes of members: Active, Associate, Life, Contributing, Institutional, Ex-officio, and Honorary.

Section 2: ACTIVE MEMBERS. Any person actually or previously engaged in library work, or any graduate of an accredited library school, may become an active member of this Association and be entitled to all its privileges upon payment of the dues as provided in the Bylaws.

Section 3: ASSOCIATE MEMBERS. Any person interested in library work may become an associate member upon payment of the dues as provided in the Bylaws, and shall be entitled to all the privileges of this Association except the right to vote and to hold office.

Section 4: LIFE MEMBERS. Any person eligible for active membership may become a life member upon payment of the dues as provided in the Bylaws.

Section 5: CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS. Any person or institution eligible for membership may become a contributing member upon payment of the dues as provided in the Bylaws.

Section 6: EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS. A library's membership in this Association shall entitle the members of the governing board to be ex-officio members.

Section 7: INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS. Any institution or association engaged in library work or otherwise interested in library work, may become a member of this Association upon payment of dues as provided in the Bylaws.

Section 8: HONORARY MEMBERS. Upon recommendation of the executive board, the Association may, from time to time, elect honorary members who shall pay no dues but who shall be entitled to all the privileges of this Association except the right to vote and to hold office.

Section 9: MEMBERSHIP ELIGIBILITY. The executive board of this Association shall pass on the eligibility of all applicants for membership, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sections of this article.

Section 10: VOTING PRIVILEGES. Each active, life, contributing, and institutional member of the Association in good standing shall be entitled to all voting privileges. The governing board of each institutional member may have, through a delegated representative, one vote on all questions which come before the Association.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

Section 1: NUMBER OF OFFICERS. The officers of the Association shall be a president, a vice-president who shall be president-elect, a secretary, and a treasurer. The officers, together with the past president, the representative to PNLA and the representative to ALA, shall constitute the Executive Board.

Section 2: TERM OF OFFICE. The term of office shall be one year with the exception that the office of Treasurer shall be for a two-year term, or until new officers are elected.

Section 3: DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

a. The president shall perform the duties that usually pertain to that office. In addition to his regular duties, he shall plan the program for the annual meeting and at that meeting he shall make a report to the members on the condition and affairs of the Association.

b. The vice-president shall perform the duties that usually

pertain to that office.

c. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the annual meeting and of the meetings of the Executive Board and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him.

d. The treasurer shall keep a roll of members, shall notify delinquent members of unpaid dues, shall receive all money, keeping an account thereof, pay all bills authorized by the Association or its Executive Board, preserve all official papers and vouchers, and make an annual report of all financial transactions.

ARTICLE V

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION

Section 1: REPRESENTATION IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. A member of this Association, who is also a member of PNLA, shall be elected as a non-officer Board member of the PNLA for a term of two years, beginning of such term to coincide with that of the officers of PNLA.

Section 2: REPRESENTATION IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOICATION. A member of this Association, who is also a member of ALA shall be elected as ALA Council representative for a term of four years, beginning such term to coincide with that of the officers of ALA.

Section 3: BOARD MEMBER OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND COUNCILOR OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOICATION. These members shall serve as representatives of the Montana State Library Association to these respective organizations and shall form a liaison to interpret the wishes and policies of the Montana State Library Association to these organizations, and of these organizations to the Montana State Library Association. They shall each submit a written report at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

QUORUM

Ten members shall constitute a quorum of the association for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the association by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting, provided that notice of

the amendment shall have been given to all members of the Association at least three weeks prior to the meeting at which the vote is to be taken; or by ballot sent by mail recording a two-thirds vote from those returning ballots.

BYLAWS

ARTICLE I

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1: NOMINATING COMMITTEES. The president shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three (3) members at least six months before the annual meeting.

Section 2: CANDIDATES AND METHOD OF VOTING. The Committee shall nominate candidates for the several offices and shall present these to the members in a ballot distributed by mail at least six weeks before the annual meeting of the Association. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

Section 3: ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE. The result of the election shall be announced at the annual meeting and the new officers shall assume office June first (1).

ARTICLE II

YEAR

The fiscal year of the Association shall be June 1 to May 31.

ARTICLE III

DUES

Annual dues shall be payable before July 1. Dues for active members shall be on a sliding scale as follows: salaries under $2400, $1; salaries $2400-3599, $2; salaries $3600 or over, $3; associate members, $1; life members, $20; contributing members, 5; institutional members, $4.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS

Section 1: There shall be an annual meeting of the Association as hereinafter provided. Special meetings may be called by the Executive Board or by the president on request of six members of the Association. At least three weeks' notice of such special meetings shall be given, and only the business mentioned in the call shall be transacted.

Section 2: The annual meeting of the Association shall be held sometime during the first two weeks in May, the exact dates to be decided upon by January fifteenth of each year and announced in the next issue of the MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY.

Section 3: There shall be a registration fee of $1 at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V

COMMITTEES

Section 1: STANDING COMMITTEES. The president shall appoint all standing committees subject to the approval of the Executive Board. Each committee shall consist of at least three members. There shall be the following standing committees:

a. MEMBERSHIP. The committee shall endeavor to enlist a large and active membership in the Montana State Library Association.

b. PUBLICITY. The publicity committee shall see that the association is represented in professional journals in the library field, and in news publications throughout the state; collect and assemble examples of publicity to be deposited with the Montana State Library Extension Commission for circulation throughout the state or for exhibit at Montana State Library Association meeting.

c. LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. The Committee shall consider all legislation pertaining to libraries in Montana and make recommendations to the Association. The Committee shall also make arrangements for the Association to be represented during legislative sessions at which library legislation of interest to the Association is being considered.

d. MONTANA AUTHORS COMMITTEE. This Committee shall work closely with the P.N.L.A. Committee on Collection of Biographical Data on Northwest Authors and initiate and/or cooperate in any other studies concerned with Montana authors.

Section 2: SPECIAL COMMITTEES

a. The president shall appoint a conference chairman and at least two (2) more members from the hostess city to assist the president in executing the program for the annual meeting.

b. The president may, from time to time, appoint such other special committees as may seem desirable

Section 3: COMMITTEE REPORTS. It shall be the duty of all standing and special committee chairmen to submit annual reports in writing

at the annual meeting. If no annual meeting is held, reports shall be submitted to the president by May 1.

ARTICLE VI

DIVISIONS

Section 1: FORMATION OF DIVISIONS. Upon recommendation of the Executive Board, a new division may be formed by not less than ten members by a majority vote of the Association present and voting at any annual conference; provided that, at least six months prior to the annual conference, the ten or more members submit a petition for the formation of the division to the Executive Board and signify their intention to become charter members; and provided also that those members submitting the petition be actively engaged in the work that will be the special field of interest of the division.

Section 2: OFFICERS. The officers of the division shall be a chairman, a vice chairman who is chairman-elect, and a secretary-treasurer.

Section 3: EXECUTIVE BOARD. The officers of the division shall constitute the Executive Board of the division.

Section 4: MEETINGS. Annual meetings shall be held, concurrently with those of the Association.

ARTICLE VII

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

The rules contained in "Robert's Rules of Order, revised" shall govern the association in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with these Bylaws.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENT

These Bylaws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present and voting at any meeting of the association.

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---Be glad you did so well! In a letter from John S. Robling, 1958 chairman of National Library Week, he states, "The primary reason for the decision of the Book Committee to continue Library Week was the amazing performance of the state committees and their truly meaningful results."

Unless a change in dates is announced very soon, the second National Library Week will be held from April 12-18, 1959.

MSLA COMMITTEES

1958 - 1959

Legislative Committee

Mrs. Leo Graybill, Chairman
She is to appoint her own committee.

Publications

Lesley M. Heathcote, Chairman
Marjorie Vivian
Mrs. Ruth Longworth

Montana Authors

Mrs. Jean Davis, Chairman
Mrs. Marian Place
Rita McDonald
Harriette Cushman
Virginia Walton

Library Development

Mrs. Perl Coombs, Chairman
Mrs. Alma Jacobs
Evelyn Swant
Mrs. Inez Herrig
Mrs. Helen Ewing
Mrs. Clare Smith
Mrs. Ruth Longworth, Consultant
Kathleen Campbell
Dick Darling
Alice Ridenour, P.N.L.A. Rep.

Friends of the Library

Mrs. Beverly Bemis, Chairman

Montana Association of School Librarians
Division of MSLA

Bill K. Pate, Chairman
Mrs. Letitia Johnson, Vice-Chairman
Bob Moran, Secretary-Treasurer

Conference Social Committee

Mrs. Mabel Miller, Chairman
Mrs. Marie Zile
Mrs. Lily Eveland
Mrs. Helen Prichard
Georgia Peck

Nominating

Mrs. Inez Herrig, Chairman
Doris Mart
A school librarian
Alma Jacobs, consultant

1960 Meeting Place

Lily Eveland, Chairman
Mrs. Winifred Griffith
Mrs. Amy Patterson

Resolutions

Mrs. Elsie Ekegren, Chairman
Rita Nelson
Representative from Livingston

National Library Week

Mrs. Constance Piccioni, Chairman
A school librarian
Ruth Longworth, Consultant

Publicity

Mrs. Jean Sturdevant
Mrs. Marjorie Moores

Membership

Loretta Kilroy, Chairman
Eilene Morrison
Dick Darling
Mrs. Beverly Bemis
Rita McDonald

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